BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
Daily " " " " " 6 00

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscrib ers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.
All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 17. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1861. NO. 29.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,			1 00
Do.	do.	2	do	1 25
Do.	do.	3	do	1 50
Do.	do.	3 months without change,		4 00
Do.	do.	6	do....do.....do	7 00
Do.	do.	12	do....do.....do	12 00
Do.	do.	6	do..renewed weekly,	14 00
Do.	do.	12	do....do.....do	26 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

WILLIAM BOGART,

ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT, Goldsboro', will furnish Designs and Specifications for Public and Private Building, with full practical working Drawings, which shall combine constructional solidity, convenience of arrangement, and beauty of form and color, with economy, and furnish those intending to build, with a knowledge of the appearance, arrangement, and cost of all improvements they may wish to make.
Office third door South of Griswold's Hotel.
Dec. 20, 1860. 17-1y*

CLARK & TURLINGTON,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, & dealers in *Lime, Plaster, Cement and Hair,*
NORTH WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Solicits consignments of *Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour, Corn, Bacon, Timber, &c.*
REFER TO
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
John Dawson, Pres't Wil. Branch Bank of N C., do. do.
W. H. Jones, Cashier Branch Bank Cape Fear, Raleigh, do.
Nov. 15, 1860. 12-tf

GEO. ALDERMAN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office at I. T. Alderman's Store.
Prompt attention paid to business, and solicits patronage from his country friends.
Aug. 30. 1-10m*

T. H. McKOY & CO.,

GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 23d, 1860. 52-tf

W. H. ALLEN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.
April 23d, 1860. 196-1w—35-tf

R. C. JOHNSON,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
A share of the patronage in above line is respectfully solicited. Prompt personal attention will be given to all orders entrusted to his care.
April 26th, 1860 35-1y*

C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of Princess and Water Streets.
March 9, 1860.—158&29.

JAMES STOKLEY. ALEX. OLDHAM.
STOKLEY & OLDHAM,

DEALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Bacon* and other Country Produce.
Dec. 22d, 1859 17—

FRENCH'S HOTEL,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
CITY OF NEW YORK.
SINGLE ROOMS 50 CENTS PER DAY.
City Hall Square, corner of Frankfort street,
(Opposite City Hall.)
Meals, as they may be ordered in the spacious Refectory. There is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms attached to the Hotel.
N. B.—Beware of Runners and Hackmen, who say we are full.
R. FRENCH, Proprietor.
Nov. 1, 1860. 10-1y

WALKER MEARES,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

L. E. HUGGINS & SONS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, S. E. Corner Market and Second Streets,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Orders from our friends will receive prompt attention.
May 31, 1860. 40-tf

C. POLVOGT,

UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER,
CORNER PRINCESS AND FRONT STREETS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Keeps always on hand and manufactures to order any article in the UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short notice.
Nov. 11th, 1859 11—

WILLIAM J. PRICE,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.
☞ Office opposite No. 47, North Water street.
Nov. 24th, 1859. 1y

EDWIN A. KEITH,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Offers his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the sale of Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale of Cotton.
His Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents per bale, no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded to New York for 10 cents per bale.
Oct. 4th, 1859.

T. M. SMITH, JOHN MCLAURIN.
SMITH & McLAURIN,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
REFER TO
JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor.
E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C.
Oct. 7th, 1859. 6-tf

THOMAS W. PLAYER,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street.
September 20, 1860—4-1y

EDWARD McPHERSON.

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 6 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 12th, 1859. 50-tf

JAMES O. BOWDEN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1859.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 17th, 1860. 25-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " " Salem, do.
J. Ell Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

GEO. W. ROSE,

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHATSOEVER, are hereby forewarned against trespassing upon any of my lands in the counties of New Hanover, Bladen or Duplin, by cutting timber, picking up and carting off lightwood, or any other kind of wood, feeding hogs, ranging stock, hunting for wild hogs with or without dogs, as the full rigor of the law will be enforced against any person or persons trespassing in the above or any other ways whatsoever.
ELISHA J. ANDERS.
Jan. 24th, 1861. 22-3m

JONES' HOTEL.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has purchased the lease and furniture of the JONES HOTEL in Philadelphia. The Hotel was entirely refitted and newly furnished last Spring, important additions will be put in this month, so that the old and well known Jones Hotel will be second to none in the city, as a home for the men of business or pleasure. Charges moderate, and every exertion will be made to merit a liberal share of patronage. AARON GAGE.
March 19th, 1860 166-1m—30-1y.

Dr. WILL. D. SOMERS,

HAVING PREPARED HIMSELF TO MEET THE VARIOUS exigencies of his profession, and permanently located at Lillington, N. C., tenders his services to the citizens of the village and surrounding country, and hopes, by a conscientious discharge of the duties of his vocation, to merit the confidence and patronage of the public.
May be found, when not engaged, at his Office, opposite the Masonic Lodge.
Orders left with Messrs. Blumenthal & Co., will be promptly attended to. [Aug. 31, 1860.—1-tf

Schools.

ATLANTIC SCIENTIFIC & MILITARY INSTITUTE.
CAROLINA CITY, N. C.

HAVING secured the services of WILLIAM A. HERRING, Esq., to take charge as Principal of this Institute, we take pleasure in informing the public that the first session will begin March 18th, 1861.
Mr. Herring is eminently qualified to be in charge of an Institution of this kind. He is a *practical* teacher and engineer—was educated at Prof. N. B. Webster's Military Institute, and at the University of Virginia, and is a graduate in the Scientific Department of both these Institutions.
His advantages for a knowledge of *Agricultural Chemistry* have been very superior, and special attention will be paid to that department of science.
While this is also a Classical School, it is intended to be made a superior Scientific and Military Institute.
The expenses will be one hundred and forty dollars ($140) per session. This amount includes tuition, board, room rent, room furniture, lights, washing, books and stationery, and military uniform.
Day scholars will also be received in the Institute.
For further information address the Principal at "Carolina City."
JNO. A. PARRATT,
R F. BRIGHT,
W. H. CUNNINGGIM, } Directors.
Dr. E. L. PERKINS, Secretary.
March 7th, 1861. 28-3m

CLASSICAL AND MILITARY SCHOOL.
UNION ACADEMY, NEW HANOVER CO., N. C.,
C. W. McCLAMMY, PRINCIPAL,
D. J. MOORE, ASSISTANT.

THE SPRING SESSION of this Institution will open on Thursday, 21st of February. The course of instruction will be designed to prepare students for College, or for the practical duties of life. The Military Department will be under the direction of a gentleman of experience and ability.

TERMS PER SESSION OF 20 WEEKS:

Tuition in Elementary branches,	$ 9 00
" " higher English,	12 50
" " Languages and higher Mathematics,	15 00

Board from $6 to $8 per month.
No deduction except in case of protracted illness. Students coming by the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road will stop at Magnolia, from which place they can get a conveyance. For further particulars address the Principal at Harrell's Store, New Hanover county, N. C.
February 14. 25-6w*

GROVE ACADEMY, KENANSVILLE, N. C.

S. W. CLEMENT, Principal. DICKSON MALLARD, Ass't.
THE next Session of this School will begin on the 3d of September, 1860.

TERMS PER SESSION:

Board, including every thing, per month,	$ 8 00 to 10 00
Tuition in Elementary Branches,	12 50
" in higher English,	16 00
" in Languages and higher Mathematics	21 00
Contingent Fee,	1 00

Deductions made at the option of the Principal.
July 13th, 1860. 47-tf

Legal Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
DUPLIN COUNTY.
John S. Davis, Guardian, vs. Seth Davis, Calvin Davis and others. } IN EQUITY.

IN THIS CASE it appears that Calvin Davis is not an inhabitant of this State: Ordered, therefore, that notice be given by publication in some public newspaper, that unless the said Calvin Davis personally be and appear before the Judge of our said Court, at the Court to be held in Kenansville, on the fourth Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the bill of complaint filed as above-mentioned, that the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and set for hearing *exparte* as to him.
Witness my hand officially, 18th February, A. D., 1861.
JERE. PEARSALL, C. M. E.
Feb. 22, 1861. 142-1t—27-tc

NOTICE.

ORDERED, that a Special Term of the Superior Court of Law be held for the County of Duplin, at the Court House in Kenansville, on the third Monday in March, A. D., 1861, and that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal notifying suitors and witnesses in all civil cases to attend.
Copy from the record.
HENRY R. KORNEGAY, Clerk.
February 7th, 1861. 24-tf

Wanted.

NEGROES, NEGROES WANTED.

GENTLEMEN, your old customers are yet in market. All you who have NEGROES for sale, would do well to give us a call, or address
POWELL & McARTHUR, Clinton, N. C.
L. A. POWELL.
J. A. McARTHUR. [July 12, 1860—46-1y*

HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES.

THE SUBSCRIBER is in the market, and will pay the highest cash prices for *NEGROES* of any age suitable for the Southern market.
C. T. STEVENS.
Clinton, Sampson Co., N. C., June 21, 1860. 43-1y*

Rewards.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM CASTLE HAYNE PLANTATION, on the North East river, on the 20th Feb. inst., a "BLACK FILLY," two years old this spring; she is of rather light frame, and well formed, with clean legs, and inclining to roan color, having some white hairs all over her body, and particulary about her face; the second back rib, on the right side has been broken, which has left a small lump.—I will pay a suitable reward to any one returning her to the above plantation, or to me in Town, and an additional reward of FITY DOLLARS for evidence sufficient to convict any one having stolen her. HENRY NUTT.
Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 25, 1861.—144-dlt-27-wtf.

$150 REWARD!
RUNAWAY

FROM THE SUBSCRIBERS on last Saturday night, the following negroes, viz: PETER, ELLIS JONES and LAVENIA. Peter is very stout built, weighs about 190 pounds, is about 5 feet 11 inches high, about 25 years old; he formerly belonged to Mr. N. F. Nixon, of New Hanover county. Ellis is about 21 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, jet black, and weighs about 175 pounds; he formerly belonged about Newbern, N. C., where his wife now lives, but more recently to Mr. C. R. Chadwick, of Brunswick county, who owns his brother.—Lavenia is a very stout woman, weighs about 150 pounds, is 20 years old, and formerly belonged to Mr. J. M. Fennell, of Sampson county.
Any person taking up either, or all of the above negroes and returning them to the subscribers in Wilmington, or confining them in jail so that we can get them, will receive fifty dollars for each, or one hundred and fifty for all of them. BARDEN & PETERSON.
Jan. 14, 1860. 108-1m—21-tf

$10 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about three months since, a negro woman named BRIDGETT. She walks lame, but quick, of dark complection, low built, aged about 35 or 40 years. She is supposed to be lurking on the Sound, in the neighborhood of Wrightsville. The above reward will be paid for her confinement in Wilmington Jail, or for her delivery to the subscriber.
An additional reward of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS will be paid for information that will lead to the conviction of any person harboring said negro.
Aug. 2, 1860.—49-tf JERE. J. KING.

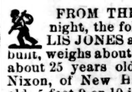
NOTICE.

WE TAKE THIS METHOD of informing the community that we have our new, comfortable Jail finished, and are now prepared to take charge of all Negroes sent to our care. We pay as high prices as times will afford. Strict attention paid to Negroes put in our care for sale, but no advances made until times get better. Always put your Negroes where they will get plenty to eat and good lodgings.
BARDEN & PETERSON.
B. C. BARDEN, E. PETERSON.
Jan. 3d, 1861. 19-tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and style of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest cash prices will be paid.
They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon Slaves left with them for sale.
D. J. SOUTHERLAND.
JAMES C. COLEMAN.
August 1st, 1859. 2-tf

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.



PLOUGHS of all descriptions, Nos. 6, 8, 10, 10½, 11, 11½, 12, 14, 16, 18, 50, 55, 60, 76 and 80; Eagle A, B, C, D, E and F, Hand and Garden Ploughs, Canal Barrows, Pitch Forks, Grindstones; Turpentine and other Axes; Shovels, Spades; Field, Rice and Grubbing Hoes; Castings, &c., &c., all stamped with the name of the best makers, and for sale at extravagantly low prices, at
WILSON'S,
Harness, Trunk, Saddlery, Leather and Oil Establishment, No. 6, Market st.
March 4th.

PAINTS AND OILS.

10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by
W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf. Druggist & Chemist.

For Sale and to Let.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

CLINTON, N. C., Feb 28th, 1861.
BY VIRTUE OF SUNDRY DEEDS OF TRUST, made by B. R. Hood to me, I will sell in this town, on Saturday, the 23d of March next, sundry Negroes, Houses, Lots, etc., specified in said deeds of trust. Terms made known on day of sale.
T. M. LEE, Trustee.
Feb. 28th, 1861 147-1t—29-2t

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 2,500 ACRES OF LAND, situated South of and immediately on the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, 22 to 24 miles from Wilmington. Their advantages in regard to health, soil, timber, summer and winter range for stock, with the natural advantages and small expense of draining, cannot be excelled in the State. Having more land than I can use I am offering them at a lower price per acre than any in this section. These lands are pronounced by judges to be fine cotton lands. Persons wishing to examine the said lands will please address me at Westbrooks Post Office, Bladen county, N. C., stating the time they will be at Maxwell's Depot, on said road, and I will meet them there and show them the lands. Those wishing to know anything concerning them before visiting will write, and I will answer them immediately.
The above property will be offered for sale at public auction, in the town of Wilmington, on Tuesday of April Superior Court, in a body or in tracts, to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale. J. A. ROBESON.
Ashwood, Bladen County, N. C., Feb. 24, 1861. 27-tf

LANDS FOR SALE IN BRUNSWICK COUNTY.

HAVING MORE LANDS than I can work to any advantage, I am desirous to sell at a great sacrifice, 1420 Acres, situated from one to two miles of the W. & M. R. R. 22 miles from Wilmington, at $2 50 per acre; about 100 acres of which is under cultivation; over 100 acres of good Swamp Land, easily drained. Any quantity of the best Shell Marl may be had on the place. Also, some Turpentine, Lightwood, Oak, Cypress, Ash, Hickory, and Poplar.
If the above Lands do not suit, I will sell, immediately on the W. & M. R. R., 22 miles from Wilmington, 1100 acres of Land, upon which is the best blue shell marl, some Turpentine boxes cut last winter, where from ten to fifteen hundred cords of pine wood may be sold annually. If desired all of the above Lands would be sold. An examination will convince any one that these Lands are offered for less than one-half their value. One-third cash will be required; negro property or town lots would be taken in exchange for the balance, or good endorsed notes with interest, payable in one and two years. Possession will be given of either or both places immediately, it sold before the first of April, but it not disposed of by that time, possession will not be given until January next. The Lands might be turned to some small settlements. I will sell in smaller quantity and have two other tracts I would sell. These Lands are well adapted to the growth of Corn, Cotton and Potatoes, and are easily improved.
Any person wishing to examine the premises, will get a ticket to Byrdsville, on the W. & M. R. R.
Any inquiry addressed to Byrdsville P. O., Brunswick county, N. C., concerning said lands, will be promptly answered. C. J. BYRD.
January 10th, 1861. 20 t1A

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have on hand a **STILL** which they desire to sell. It is nearly new, having been run only one year—in size it will hold fifteen barrels, and is complete in all its fixtures. We will sell it on six months' time by giving good City acceptance. Apply to Roux & Co., Fernandina, or to F. M. Myrell, Steamboat Agent, Savannah, or to the subscribers. TEMPLE & BRO.,
Nov. 1, 1860.—10-tf Waldo, Fla.

VALUABLE SWAMP LANDS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go South, offers for sale his entire possession of LANDS in New Hanover county, 30 miles from Wilmington, and one mile from the Cape Fear River, in Caintuck District, there being about 360 acres in all, of which 35 acres are drained and cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation—there being about 200 acres more to clear, all heavy growth Swamp Land, being a portion of the well-known JUNIPER AND BEAR SWAMPS, and the balance UPLAND. The Swamp is well adapted to the production of Corn, Peas, Potatoes and Rice. On the Plantation is a very good DWELLING HOUSE nearly new, and all necessary out-houses, and a good Well of Water. The place is pleasantly located, and as healthy as any in the State. Also, another tract immediately on the Cape Fear River, containing 152 acres, about 2 miles from the above plantation, all fenced for the purpose of a Pasture. There is about 40 acres cleared and well adapted to Corn, Peas, Pomkins, &c. Also, there is any quantity of OAK AND ASH WOOD handy to the river, which can, with little labor, be turned into money. Any person wishing to settle himself on as valuable and pleasantly located a place as any in this country—in a good neighborhood—would do well to call soon, as I am sure the place is too well known to remain on hand long. Apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address Arthur Bourdeaux, Caintuck P. O., New Hanover county, N. C.
April 19, 1860.—34-tf ARTHUR BOURDEAUX.

General Notices.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Co-partnership, under the name and style of McINTIRE & BROWN, for the purpose of conducting a Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods business in Wilmington, N. C.
R. M. McINTIRE,
JNO. BROWN.
Sept. 10th, 1860

WE take the liberty of calling public attention to our notice of Co-partnership above. We shall open, on or about the 1st of October next, at 39 Market Street, next door to Brown & Anderson's Jewelry establishment, an entirely new stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, which have been selected with great care expressly for this market, and which will be offered at the lowest possible rates for cash and to prompt paying customers.
We respectfully solicit a share of public patronage, as we shall endeavor at all times to render satisfaction to those who patronize us.
Orders promptly and faithfully executed.
McINTIRE & BROWN.
R. M. McINTIRE, for the past five years with Hedrick & Ryan.
JNO. BROWN, late of Kenansville.
Sept. 21st, 1860 14-9t—5-tf

PAY UP AND SAVE COST.

WE EARNESTLY request all persons indebted to us, either by note or account, to come forward and pay the same immediately, as we cannot carry on our business without money. Those who do not pay us by the 20th of March next, may expect to find their claims in the hands of an officer, or some other parties.
WHITEHEAD & SOUTHERLAND.
Kenansville, N. C., Feb. 18, 1861. 26-4t

PLOUGH FACTORY.

B. R. HOOD having changed his business from a Carriage Factory to a PLOUGH FACTORY, respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson and the adjoining Counties, that he expects to manufacture and keep constantly on hand the most complete and suitable selection of the latest and most approved styles of entirely new IMPROVED PLOUGHS made of steel or iron, suitable to different soils and the different changes of ploughing that may be required. These Ploughs consist of sweeps, hollow and solid; also various sizes of *Shovels, double or single turning* MOULD BOARDS; COTTON or POTATOE SCRAPERS. Also, new ground and subsoil PLOUGHS. All of these plough hoes are used upon three stocks, which may be changed by means of bolts to suit every farmer's convenience. I will also sell State or County Rights, or District or Farm Rights. Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. All letters addressed to BOLD R. HOOD, at Clinton, N. C.
Jan. 24th, 1861. 22-tf

TO MILL OWNERS.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that we, the undersigned, have seen the performance of a new Water Wheel, invented by George W. Armstrong, of Sampson county, No. Ca. It grinds a bushel of good meal in 3 minutes and 48 seconds, with seven feet 5 inches of water, and saves half the water with comparison of other wheels.
HARDY HERRING.
JOHN BARDEN.
JAS. H. LAMB.
DANIEL JOHNSON.
R. W. TATOM.
G. W. SMITH.
Dec. 12th, 1860.
Further particulars relative to the above wheel, can be learned by application to, or addressing the subscriber at Dobbinsville Post Office, Sampson county, N. C.
GEO. W. ARMSTRONG.
December 20, 1860. 17-3m

WILMINGTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,
FRONT STREET, (BELOW MARKET STREET,)
Wilmington, N. C.
L. A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, PROPRIETORS,

BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, finished or unfinished; new Machinery made and put up; old Machinery overhauled; all kinds of Patterns, Ornamental and Architectural; will supply Drafts of all kinds of Machinery and Mill Work generally.
All work warranted to be as represented. Orders respectfully solicited.
Also Turpentine Stills and Copper Work in all its branches.
November 1th, 1859—11-1y.

ROCK SPRING HOTEL.
MARY S. McCALEB, PROPRIETRESS.
OLD STAND.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of returning her sincere thanks to her numerous friends for the liberal patronage her house has received for the past few years, and would respectfully inform the public that she is prepared to accommodate Boarders—either Transient or Regular—on the most liberal terms.
Her house being situated on the South side of Chestnut street, below Front, is in a convenient location to business. Her table will at all times be found amply provided with the best the market affords. Her rooms are kept in the best possible manner, rendering every comfort and convenience in her power.
A continuance of public patronage is respectfully solicited.
MARY S. McCALEB.
December 11, 1860.—dtf.

From the Daily Journal, 7th inst.

One of Our Plagues—Consolation.—Feel a Little Better—Coats and Conventions.—The Sun and the Devil.

We are neither great lawyers, great farmers, nor great anythings else; neither are we Chief Justices, nor eighty years old and over, as the Boston Courier says Judge Ruffin is; but in one thing we resemble him.—We hardly ever wear an overcoat. They used to say the Judge never *would* wear one.

Now the result of all this is, that whenever, or wherever our exterior garment is put down, when we chance to *have* one, there it is apt to stay, so far as we are concerned, for we forget all about it, and consequently, we have had more of these articles of clothing "lost or mislaid." "strayed or stolen," than any five people *ought* to have become so dispossessed and deprepertied of. We never had anything else worth naming stolen from us, that we know of. We are not apt to lose anything else—not even our temper,—(we don't count umbrellas, of course *everybody* loses *them*.)

But it is not the loss that we complain of most, although *that* is something. It is the state of incertitude that we are kept in, to know whether, at any given time, we are the owners of the species of property referred to. Have we, or have we not a Bourbon among us? We do not allude to Bourbon whiskey of course, since that is beverage never seen in those virtuous and classic precincts known as the Journal Building, wherein we have all the learned professions,—law, physic and divinity—the latter occasionally only, when some reverend gentleman honors us with a visit, or we take to a little private sermonizing through the columns of the Journal. The law and physic are well represented by H. L. Holmes, M. B. Smith and DuBrutz Cutlar, Esqs., and by Dr. J. C. Walker.

But we stray from our subject and become desultory. The question is not Bourbon, but Beaver Cloth. This morning as we came down street, the coat and Convention question were equally debated. *Have* we a coat, and *shall* we have a Convention? We *know* now that we have a coat, for we found it on our chair, in our editorial sanctum where we had forgotten it yesterday. We *think* we will have a Convention. If things go on improving as they appear to be doing, we trust that we shall be able to announce to-morrow or next day that we are to have a Convention. We have not made any very critical examination of the list of delegates chosen, but we take it that, generally speaking, they will do what is right, and we are not afraid of their action. The truth is that we have seen so much during the last few weeks—have marked how events as they have progressed, have made their impression upon the minds of the ablest opponents of State action, that we should feel confident of the action of almost any body of intelligent and patriotic men met together in this State, whatever their previous notions might have been. We have heard expressions made which led us to doubt the intelligence or patriotism of those making them, but few making such or believing them could easily find their way into Convention.

But the old seriousness is upon us. We must get off somewhere and do nothing for a while, and think of nothing. We feel jaded and "worrited," but neither defeated nor dispirited. We are just as certain of eventual success—complete success—as we are of our lives, and we are as ready to give up hopes of one as of the other. The crowing of certain organs in this State over the supposed result of the election, will be turned into a different note and they will sing a different tune. Before the peach trees now in blossom shall have borne fruit, the movement now blossoming in this State will have ripened and matured and perfected the work of independence from the rule of Black Republicanism and the threats of coercion.

Would we were a boy again, yea verily, two or three boys and several gals. It would be so nice not to care a continental for all sorts of things that now bother us. We wish it distinctly understood, however, that we don't want exactly to be little—very little boys again. There is a character in the play of "London Assurance," whose name is queerly suggestive to all specimens of diminutive juvenile humanity,—we refer to Lady Gay Spanker. The subject is a painful one, although some *striking* remarks might be made upon it, and we do not care to dwell upon it.

The glorious sun shines in upon us, and fills the air with light and splendor. It is the self-same orb whose earliest beams were reflected from the river that went forth out of Eden to water the garden; whose light glanced back from shield and sword and lance, when "the Assyrian came down like a wolf on the fold;" that saw Athens arise in beauty and sink in degradation; that lighted the triumphal pomp with which the mistress of the world greeted her sons returning from conquest, and again beheld her, who had been "the arbiter of others' fate, a suppliant for her own." Even since yesterday, how many million pairs of eyes have been turned to meet his rays; how many, writhing on the bed of anguish, have yearned for one more chance to stray abroad in the clear sunshine; how many eyes that opened to his light yesterday, will never open again! *Over seventy thousand people die every day.*

No wonder that the ancient nations worshipped the sun. We *admire* the sun very much ourselves, and even the devil—(as see Mr. Milton, who seems to have known all about him,)—even the devil spoke very respectfully of the sun, although subsequently he shook his fist at him, and told him how he "hated" his "beams." What the sun replied, is not stated. He kept shining on, however.

The sun is a great physician as well as a great agricultural chemist. In the foundling hospitals of Paris, they have established by experiment that little tiny babies who seem to have no vitality, pick up mightily under the direct beams of the sun. They put them on a standing shelf turned to the sun, and it does them any amount of good. It seems to redden their blood—give life to their frames, and vigor to their crying; so that thousands of them are thus saved to be gamins of Paris—sort of French b'boys—fighting like the deuce either for or against the Government, they don't much care.

As for farming—why, the sun pumps up the water from the sea, and lets it down upon the land, *washing* the atmosphere of things hurtful to animal life, but nutritive to plants; and as to how his heat concocts the juices, and assimilates all that sort of thing, why Prof. Emmons gets paid for not informing us on such points. But, then, it is an honor to have such a thing "about the State" as a "Geologist."

And now the buds are opening, rather prematurely we think, just as it happens that [illegible] are crowing before they are out of [illegible] is coming when a good many [illegible] with us, and some of them will [illegible] they were last Fall and last Summer, [illegible] honestly continues their opposition [illegible] others, but we shall not quarrel about [illegible] have frequently said, it is all a question of time.

They have at the way-side pensile in Spain and Mexico and we suppose other Spanish countries, a sort of dish composed of all manner of scraps of fish, flesh and red herring, potatoes, turnips and dough balls, with [illegible] said dish being extensively relished as it furnishes a flavor or a morsel suited to every variety of taste. Paris being cosmopolitan has adopted this style of dish, and we find that we have editorially followed suit to-day. There is none of it very good, but there is a hotch-potch, allowing any liberty of choice.

From the State Journal.

The Peace Conference.

Report of the Commissioners from North Carolina.

We present as follows, the Report of Hons. DANIEL M. BARRINGER, DAVID S. REID, GEORGE DAVIS, THOS. RUFFIN, JAMES M. MOREHEAD, Commissioners to the Peace Conference from North Carolina. The Commissioners content themselves with giving a mere statement of their own action, leaving the details to be gathered from the journal of the Conference, which will be printed in a few days, and from which we will publish extensive extracts when it reaches us. In connection with this report we give the proposed amendments adopted by the Conference, with the vote on each article separately. The report is as follows:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27th, 1861.

SIR: Under the appointment of the General Assembly, the undersigned repaired to this place for the purpose of meeting commissioners from other States, under the invitation of the State of Virginia, and uniting in devising some plan for settling the unhappy sectional differences which have agitated the public mind and endangered the Union. A meeting took place at the time appointed, viz: the 4th day of the present month, and it has been continued from day to day until the final adjournment on this day. The Convention sat with closed doors, but a journal of the proceedings was kept, and one of the last acts was to remove the injunction against its publication.

In the progress of the meeting representatives from twenty-one States came in; and after much discussion and long deliberation the consultation resulted in the adoption by a majority of the States of seven sections, as amendments of the Constitution of the United States, and presenting them to the Congress now in session, and requesting that body to propose them for adoption by Convention in the several States, in accordance with the provision in the Constitution on that subject. A printed copy* of the amendments is enclosed for the information of the people and authorities of North-Carolina.

Upon the final question of adopting them, the vote of the State was given unanimously for the third and fourth sections. Upon the others, there was a difference of opinion. A majority of the Commissioners, viz: Messrs. Reid, Barringer and Davis, were of opinion, that those sections ought not to be and would not be satisfactory to North Carolina, and therefore felt bound to cast the vote of the State against the first, second, fifth, sixth and seventh sections—while the other two Commissioners, Messrs. Ruffin and Morehead, thought it their duty not to reject absolutely any guaranties, which the non-slaveholding States might offer for the security of the slaveholding States, but to submit them to the people of North-Carolina for acceptance or rejection upon their own deliberate judgement, and therefore they felt bound not to obstruct the adoption of those sections but to give their voice for them, though not coming up fully to what they or the people might deem right or proper.

The journal of the Convention is not yet printed, but it will be in a few days; and the undersigned have ordered that several copies of it should be sent to your Excellency, that the various and numerous propositions under the consideration of the Convention may be seen and understood, and particularly the votes cast on them by North Carolina.

The undersigned cannot anticipate what disposition Congress will make of this matter, but a few days must determine it. Nor do the undersigned possess any authentic information upon the question, whether, should Congress propose these amendments, they will fail before the States, or be ratified by a sufficient number to incorporate them into the Constitution.

We have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your Excellency's most obedient servants,

D. M. BARRINGER.
DAVID S. REID.
GEO. DAVIS.
THOMAS RUFFIN.
J. M. MOREHEAD.

To His Excellency, JOHN W. ELLIS,
Raleigh, North Carolina.

*See the proposed amendments alluded to below.

THE PEACE PROPOSITION.—The following is the compromise adopted by the Peace Conference, and recommended by that body to Congress as amendments to the Constitution. In connection with this we give the vote on each section separately.

Section 1. In all the present territory of the United States, north of the parallel of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes of north latitude, involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, is prohibited. In all the present territory south of that line the status of persons held to involuntary service or labor, as it now exists, shall not be changed. Nor shall any law be passed by Congress or the Territorial Legislature to hinder or prevent the taking of such persons from any of the States of this Union to said Territory, nor to impair the rights arising from said relation. But the same shall be subject to judicial cognizance in the federal courts, according to the course of the common law. When any territory north or south of said line, with such boundary as Congress may prescribe, shall contain a population equal to that required for a member of Congress, it shall, if its form of government be republican, be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, with or without involuntary servitude, as the constitution of the State may provide. This was adopted by a vote of 9 to 8, as follows:

Yeas—Delaware, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Tennessee—9

Nays—Connecticut, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, North Carolina, New Hampshire, Vermont and Virginia—8. Divided—New York and Kansas—2. Not voting—Indiana.

Sec. 2. No territory shall be acquired by the United States except by discovery and for naval and commercial stations, depots, and transit routes, without the concurrence of

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1861.

☞ We publish a table of the result of the election held in this State two weeks ago.

The majority against Convention appears to be 651. This will not vary ten votes from the exact figure, one way or the other. We suppose the classification of the delegates elected, is as near correct as can be got now without the test, which an actual trial in Convention would have afforded. See table.

☞ We may have doubts whether the vote against a Convention truly reflects the deliberate will of the people of North Carolina. We may be inclined to think that if the question had been fully understood, or, indeed if many who either voted against it, or refused to vote at all, had really supposed for a moment that it would be defeated, a sufficient number of votes would have been cast for it to have secured its being called. We *may* think this, and we *do* think it; but for all that, the vote just ascertained was cast according to the forms of law, by those authorized to cast it, and the presumption of law is that it reflects their opinions and records their judgment, and as such it must stand until reversed by the same authority by which it has been pronounced.—Therefore, while we believe that the people will, under a changed state of feeling and sentiment, brought about by a changed position of affairs, as well as a fuller understanding and appreciation of those which remain unchanged, demand another opportunity for expressing themselves at the polls or in some other way, we not only freely admit, but strongly insist that this demand must come as an established fact from the people—not as a merely speculative supposition founded upon any individual or other opinion that such ought to be the case.

It is an established parliamentary rule, that only those who have voted in favor of any proposition can move for a reconsideration. A majority of those voting on the question of "Convention" or "no Convention," have voted "no Convention." However small that majority, or however doubtful it may be whether it really represents the deliberate determination or wish of the people, still it *is* a majority and its result *is* a verdict, according to law. Shall the Governor, or the Legislature, or anybody, turn round right off in the face of that, and say to the people, "Vote again; you didn't know your own minds." We say not, and we say this distinctly, to prevent any misapprehension or misrepresentation of our views as heretofore indicated. To justify the calling again of a Convention, or a resort again to the people, the facts of the case must be changed, either by reason of such important changes in the position of our Federal relations as will imperatively demand a reference to the people, or by such a change in the minds of the people themselves as will lead *them* to demand it. In either case, the duty of the Executive, and of the Legislature, would be plain, and could hardly admit of any doubt.

We may take it for granted that nobody would be or could be weak enough to suppose that, by the mere re-assembling of the General Assembly, and the mere passage of a convention act by that body, the people could be forced to reconsider their action. Those who attempt to deduce any such thing from any remarks made by Governor Ellis at this place, or rather who attempt to make the people believe that they deduce any such thing from his remarks, cannot do so with any approach to candor or sincerity. Circumstances beyond the control of any power in this State may, and we think will, cause the people themselves to reconsider their action, and it is to them we look. All the means or weapons that the friends of Convention can use, or ought to use, or will use, must be those of reason, argument and fact. If, in the use of these means, they are successful in bringing the people of the State, or a majority of them, to adopt the same conclusions at which they themselves have arrived, they will surely be right in using them, and will be false to their cause and to their convictions if they neglect to use them. For our own part, we intend to keep our banner flying—to quail not under one trifling check—to move onwards, assured that the destiny of North Carolina is with the South, and that the true interests of the South are in a Southern Union.

This thing will shortly be upon us in a more tangible form than any in which it has yet been presented, and we must be prepared to meet the new aspects of the case. It will come upon us in a way that will stir the blood of our people like the sound of a trumpet, when the apologists of Lincoln will be compelled to show their hands plainly, and the true men will rally with startling unanimity to the standard of Southern Rights.

The seed is sown and events will develope and ripen their fruits with miraculous speed. Bowing respectfully to the present decision of the State, we know that that decision is not, and, in the nature of things cannot be final. We believed the cause in which we labored to be right before the election—we believe it to be so now. We appeal to all, in all parts of the State who believed as we did then and who believe as we do now, to be up and doing, so that the people themselves may reverse their own judgments before outside circumstances leave North Carolina no choice. Let her not wait irresolute, until it is said that she had to be kicked out, as has sometimes been sneeringly predicted of her.

It took two trials to get the State into the Union, and much talking and explanation. This shows that no action taken in changing times can be possibly be regarded as unchangeable. It may take two trials now to get her into the Southern Union. What then?—Shall we not make them?

PAINFUL SHOOTING AFFAIR.—We learn that on Saturday night, about a quarter past 10 o'clock, a most unfortunate shooting affair took place on Market Street, near the City Hotel, resulting in the infliction of a painful, but not dangerous wound upon Mr. A. J. Costin, and a most serious and we fear, very dangerous one upon Mr. Lewis Erambert. The wounds were inflicted by a revolver fired by a young man named Pinckney Shelley. Mr. Shelley gave himself up yesterday and was released upon bail, to appear for further examination.

There are so many accounts afloat of the origin of the difficulty, and so many opinions expressed, that we forbear alluding to any details until the investigation takes place.

Universal sympathy is expressed for Mr. Erambert, whose thigh bone is fractured, and whose position is both painful and dangerous, the more especially as he was no party to the transaction save as a peace-maker. We trust that his recovery may be more certain and more rapid than even his medical attendants can at present hope. Mr. Costin, although confined, is not in any danger.

The dangerous habit of carrying deadly weapons is painfully, we had almost said, criminally, common.

We will give a brief notice of the facts as they appear on examination.

☞ The Boston Post says that Mr. Lincoln's Inaugural has come to the country as its author entered Washington—in disguise; it is interpreted in different ways—it blows hot and blows cold, under the Scotch aid cap and long military cloak."

We think the disguise is a thin one—thinner than that worn by Mr. Lincoln during his flight, and the attempt at concealment quite as contemptible and just as little successful.

☞ Nobody now wonders that Lincoln got ahead of his competitors in the Presidential race, since his last specimen of running from Harrisburg. He can *run* better than most men.

☞ It is reported, and possibly with truth, probably with certainty, that Lincoln's cabinet, of which General Scott appears to be a leading, though unofficial member, has decided to withdraw the troops from Fort Sumpter for the simple reason that *they can't help themselves.*—Major Anderson has not bread and salt for more than two weeks, and the best military authorities agree that ten to fifteen thousand men, by sea and land, would be required to reinforce him. This force, nor one tenth part of it could not be concentrated in time to save Fort Sumter to the Federal Government.

So, at present, there will be no bloodshed in Charleston harbor. This, however, implies no recognition of the Confederated States, nor of the right of secession, nor does it imply any abandonment of the policy of coercion, *as* a policy. In war, a withdrawal of troops from an untenable position for military reasons, is no declaration of peace. The handful of men in Sumpter may be withdrawn, not from any desire to withdraw them, nor from any acknowledgment of the right to demand their withdrawal, nor with any pledge not to renew the attempt to "hold, occupy, possess," etc., but simply from want of the present physical power available for the purpose of carrying out the coercive designs of the party and section who now rule this country down to the South Carolina and Mississippi line.

But suppose that Lincoln's Cabinet should acknowledge the independence of the Confederate States, how would North Carolina stand? All parties claimed guarantees; all *talked* about the Crittenden compromise, and *some* must have been in earnest. But suppose the Confederated States fully acknowledged and no war on hand, we would be what we never were before—a Border State. We would be as we never were before—under Black Republican sectional rule, with no guarantees but the "higher law," with such diminished representation in both Houses of Congress as to be wholly weak and powerless—living under the name of a constitution, yet under the reality of the Chicago platform. What guarantee has the Southern States obtained in *any* way? Where is the Crittenden proposition gone? Rejected! Where are the "Peace Congress" propositions? Not even taken up in Congress at all! What security on earth *have* we got, now that, enfeebled, diminished, the fag-end of a hostile Confederacy, we stand most in need of some substantial guarantees? None on earth—not one—not a single one!

We *have* got a tariff that will grind us to death; but say the apologists of Lincoln, Who is oppressed by the Federal Government? Who, indeed, but our railroad lines struggling into existence, the cost of whose iron is enormously enhanced! Who but the user of every manufactured article upon which an enormous bonus is levied for the benefit of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania Free Soil manufacturers! Do people who ask these questions, who assume that "nobody is hurt" by these sectional tariffs, think that the people are fools? They must do so, and they presume extensively upon that supposition. The question is not, now, how the Confederated States stand towards the Washington Cabinet. The question is, How does North Carolina stand? To what a lame and impotent conclusion would submission now bring all our talk and all our demands for a final settlement. Yet what does the refusal to call a Convention, if persevered in, amount to; or what inference will friends or foes draw from it, but abject, unconditional submission—submission so absolute as not even to avail itself of the chance for remonstrance?

The Virginia Reports.

The majority of the Committee on Federal Relations in the Virginia State Convention report through Mr. R. Y. Conrad, and at great length, setting forth the grievances of which Virginia complains, and remedies proposed. These differ but very little from the plan of adjustment submitted by Virginia as a basis for the Peace Conference, and not acceded to by that body.—It acknowledges the right of secession and deprecates coercion. It asks the several States to respond to the position so assumed and the guarantees demanded as as early a day as possible, and in the event that the commonwealth fails to obtain satisfactory responses to her requests from the non-slaveholding States, she will feel compelled to resume the powers granted by her under the Constitution of the United States, and to throw herself upon her reserved rights. A convention of commissioners of all the slaveholding States still in the Union is recommended to be held at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the last Monday in May next.

Mr. Henry A. Wise submits a report setting forth the evils complained of, and demanding guarantees; which, if not granted by the non-slaveholding States within the year, or by the 1st October, if possible, then the question of secession to be submitted to the people.

Messrs. Lewis E. Harvie, Robert L. Montague, and Samuel C. Williams, report in favor of immediately submitting the Ordinance of secession to the people.

☞ Fort Sumter will be given up because it cannot be held. Major Anderson has but two weeks provisions, and General Scott is forced to admit that he cannot bring force enough to relieve the Fort, or to reinforce it in time.

The Southern Confederacy will not be acknowledged, nor its Commissioners officially received. A little wheedling will be used—many promises made to doughfaces, until the Southern States still in the Union, are bound hand and foot to the car of the Northern Union. Men of wealth, invested in agriculture, will be forced to move their property, their labor, their capital and their intelligence off to where they will be protected, leaving the State to struggle on subdued and depopulated, an easy victim to free soil aggression. Fort Pickens is now the strategic point of interest.

☞ The communication of Citizen, in another column, speaks some home-truths. As long as we *watch and wait* for a returning sense of justice on the part of the Republicans of the Northern States, or a re-action against that party among the majority of the people of that section, we will watch and wait in vain. They are only encouraged to go forward stronger, and their recent elections in New York and elsewhere show that they *are* so going. With a few trifling exceptions, at points brought directly in contact with the South or with Southern people, where immediate and direct pecuniary interest is the obvious and undisguised motive, the local elections show a general and average Republican growth.

☞ Next Sunday will be Saint Patrick's Day. We give timely warning. It generally rains, or something that day. It is about the beginning of Spring. When we were a youngster, we used to hear it said, that about this time "the warm side of the stone turned up," a figurative way of stating that the weather began to get warmer; but in our literal simplicity, we watched a big boulder all one day, losing our dinner thereby, and it never turned. We were older next time. By the way, speaking of weather, a speckle-bellied mosquito has just finished his dinner off our left hand. The rascal saw a pen in the right, and knew he was safe. It is a feat to kill a mosquito under the most favorable circumstances. Do they *ever* die a natural death? Who ever saw a dead mosquito, unless one that he had himself killed?

VIRGINIA.—The Richmond Dispatch, an "independent" paper, heretofore strongly "conservative," has the following in its last issue:—

THE PEOPLE AND THE POLITICIANS.—We commend the manner in which the people of Virginia are moving, to the politicians. Immense meetings in various parts of the State are instructing their representatives to go out. The popular instincts are right. The hearts of the people are safer guides than the heads of the politicians.

FAILURE TO GET THE JOURNAL.—We have had several of our subscribers in this county to complain of the failure of the *Journal* to reach them last week on all the line, leaving the Wilmington and Weldon Road at Rocky Point. No paper reached Lillington, nor anywhere on that route. How is it?—We put them in the office, and we must suppose they left here. In fact, we learn that no newspaper mail from any point was received. We have been asked to call attention to this matter.—*Daily Journal, 12th inst.*

More Complaints.

We noticed yesterday the complaints made in the upper part of this county and portions of Bladen county because of the failure to get the journal of last week. We have had several since, and this morning we received the following letter from Columbus:—

BUG HILL, N. C., 12th March, 1861.

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE—

Gents: I drop you a few lines in order to make enquiry how it is that we get no papers at this office. There has not been a Journal received here for the last three weeks. We would like to know whose fault it is? If it is your fault, we think that you are treating us badly, and if it is the fault of the Post Masters, it is something that should be looked after. We would like very much to get our papers if possible.

Yours, respectfully,

We can assure our correspondent that the fault is *not* ours. We mail the Weekly Journals to all our subscribers on Wednesday evening and place them all in the post office by half-past six o'clock. After they leave our hands we have no further control over the packages.

We do hope that the mail agents and post masters generally will pay more attention to their business in future. It is exceedingly annoying to us to be constantly complaining about this matter, which a little attention would prevent. It is more than annoying; it is a serious loss, inasmuch as subscribers will not care for taking papers when they cannot be at all assured of getting them, and thus our business is crippled and the convenience of the public seriously interfered with.—There appears to be a general laxity now prevalent, in regard to the mails.—*Daily Journal, 13th inst.*

☞ The New York *Herald*, of a recent date, publishes dispatches from Washington, to the effect that Gen. Scott, Gen. Cameron, Mr. Holt, and the new Secretary of the Navy had been engaged in arranging matters looking to the reinforcement of Forts Sumter and Pickens, and that the Army and Navy will be actively employed for some time in carrying out the policy of the new Administration. The Border Slave State influences, it is said, are operating upon the Administration for the abandonment of Forts Sumter and Pickens.

We give the above for what it is worth, at the same time we have reasons for entertaining serious doubts of its truth. Coercion is not now possible. Fort Sumter cannot be reinforced by any troops that the United States Government could concentrate for that purpose. It has only provisions for a little over 20 days. The officers of the regular army are resigning daily, and the forces, however willing to encounter a foreign foe, cannot be relied upon for coercion against the South. It is even said that the troops will be withdrawn at an early day from Forts Sumter and Pickens. How this may be we cannot say. It is certainly the opinion of those best informed, and in accordance with that opinion no immediate attack will be made upon Sumter or Pickens by the forces of the Southern Confederacy.

The policy of the Administration will, for the present, be one of forced quiescence, since coercion, if attempted, would result in ignominious failure, especially as it would immediately open the eyes of the whole South, Border States included, to the ultimate designs of the Republicans. The effort will now be to divide and govern, to lull into fatal security, and *then*—quietly finish the work of the irrepressible conflict upon all who may be unwary enough to be caught in the net.

☞ The commencement at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, took place on Saturday last. The graduating class was very large, numbering 187, of whom all but one are residents of the United States, the exception being from Canada West. Of the 186 graduates who reside in the United States, 109 are from Slave States, and 77 from Free States. There are 13 from North Carolina, as follows:—James M. Abernathy, David A. Armfield, N. G. Blalock, Spencer Eaves, J. Chauncey Gidney, Alfred F. Hammond, Lawson Harrell, Lauriston H. Hill, John G. Lea, H. B. Marley, D. Reid Parker, Joseph H. Simpson, Junius S. Williams.

It does not appear as though the stampede of last year had seriously reduced the number of Southern graduates. We think it was the best policy to remain and finish the course where commenced, and no blame can be attached to those who did so, but hereafter we think that self-respect as well as other motives should determine both students and parents in the choice of a Southern institution at which to enter.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—The annual commencement at this institution took place last week. The number of students in attendance during the session just closed, was 222. The number of applicants for graduation who passed a satisfactory examination was 93, among whom we find the following from North Carolina:—W. J. Love, of Wilmington; J. S. Robinson, of Elizabethtown; A. McLean, of Gilopolis; J. T. McLean, of Summerville; W. P. Teague, of Kernersville; C. A. Thompson, of Unionville; W. J. Torrance, of Crowder's Creek.

THE EFFECT NORTH.—We have been permitted to make the following extract from a private letter, received by a gentleman of this place from a highly intelligent citizen of New York:

NEW YORK, March 10th, 1861.

I see your State has in its election voted to remain in the Union, choosing to side with Black Republicanism. This is to be regretted. Had I been there, although my interests are here, I should have cast my vote for secession and the honor of North Carolina. It seems the Southern people are dormant to their own interests, or at least that portion who do not follow in the wake of those who have already set them an example, and remain no longer in this Abolition Union. If the South were only united, coercion would never be thought of by these fanatics. Your State, voting against convention, is giving strength to the Abolition party. If Virginia would only take a decided stand and pass her ordinance, it would strengthen the conservative party at the North, and be the everlasting doom of Abolitionism.—She, too, seems slow.

DeBow's Review.

We have from the proprietor, J. D. B. DeBow, this work for March, 1861, being the 3d number of the 5th volume of the new series.

Its contents are able, valuable and interesting, embodying in a permanent and preservable form the commercial and political history and statistics of the day, with essay political, historical and critical. In all that interests the intelligent and reflecting people of the Southern States at this crisis of their destinies, the Review is not surpassed, if equalled. It is well worth five dollars per annum, being the cost of subscription, which remit to J. D. B. DeBow, 68 Camp Street, New Orleans.

MORE PORK.—We understand that Stephen Herring, Esq., of Rockfish, Duplin County, killed two hogs of two years old on the 18th day of Feb., weighing respectively 606 and 380 pounds. The smallest of these was a noble fellow for his age, but if he wasn't dead, we should like to enquire of him how he came to let the other fellow get 226 pounds ahead of him. The big fellow must have been *fat*. What an oily grunt he had. Lord, but he was fat! What a fine *bear* he would have made for the New York Perfumers! His grease would have made Old Abe's whiskers grow.

☞ Will Mr. Douglas go into Lincoln's Cabinet? Will Dug. Wallack be the back-door organ for Lincoln? Will the National Intelligencer be the organ of the Old Fogie brigade of the Lincolnite forces? All these are questions which time will soon answer.

COUNTY COURT.—The Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for this County commenced its sessions in the Court House on Monday last, James T. Miller, Esq., Chairman presiding. Being the first Court in the year, it was partly occupied with County business—the laying of County taxes, election of sundry officers, etc., for the transaction of all which the attendance of a majority of the Magistrates has been necessary.

The following are the Taxes imposed by the County Court for the year 1860, to be collected in 1861:

REAL ESTATE.

For County Purposes, 11 cents per $100 of value.

"	School	"	08	"	"	"
"	Asylum	"	02	"	"	"
"	Poor	"	06	"	"	"
"	Armory	"	06	"	"	"
			33	"		

POLL TAX.

County Purposes 80 cents per Poll.

"	School	22	"	"	
"	Asylum	05	"	"	
"	Poor	15	"	"	
"	Patrol	06	"	"	
"	Armory	50	"	"	

The Court elected the following gentlemen:—

James M. Stevenson, Provision Inspector.

Charles W. Hawes, Naval Store Inspector.

Jere. Nichols, Register.

Mr. Stevenson is in addition to Messrs. Nixon and Bunting, already in office. Mr. Hawes is elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Stevenson. Mr. Nichols is re-elected.

The Court appropriated $6,000 for the erection of an Armory in this town—the town giving the lot. The tax of 6 cents on the hundred dollars of real estate, and 50 cents on the poll is laid to meet this.

☞ The Fayetteville *Observer* says "It is true that there came a report here (Fayetteville) last week from Wilmington, that Gov. Ellis had a telegraphic despatch that troops were on their way to Fort Caswell." This report must have come a great ways from Wilmington, as it was never heard of here, nor elsewhere, that we can find.

☞ Eugene Scribe, the most prolific and successful of French play-wrights, died recently in Paris, aged about 70. He was the author of between four and five hundred plays, farces, operas, veaudevilles, and other pieces for the stage, nearly all of which were successful. He accumulated great wealth, and lived in princely style.

☞ It will be noticed by advertisement in to-day's paper, that an adjourned meeting of the New Hanover Agricultural Society, will be held on next Tuesday, when the Committees will make their several reports.—A full attendance of the members is very desirable.

For the Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Thinking that it may be serviceable to the Southern Rights cause, to give you the views of an old Vermont Democrat, who has patriotism enough to sustain the South in her just demands for her constitutional rights, I annex this extract from a private letter. Publish it, if you think as I do:

"I see by the papers that your State has been voting on secession. I do not see how you can stay in the Union and preserve self-respect. It now appears as though the dominant party intend to do nothing but deal in shams. I do not think they intend to offer any terms that will amount to a guaranty of safety; but, as for fighting, they will never do it, if the remaining slave States go out, which I think they must do eventually. The Chicago platform is exhibiting its deformities to the gaze of the world, and we in Vermont are not exempt from the evils of its blighting influence. The farmers of Vermont find very little market for their staple articles of produce. Butter is thirty per cent. lower than for several years; pork nearly as much; there is no sale for high priced horses. If the large cities on the seaboard enjoyed their accustomed traffic with the South, they would be able to buy our surplus cattle and horses, but now they want nothing. It is hard that this unnatural state of things should exist because the Northern States are determined to stand by the abstractions of their platform. I ask the Republicans who begun it?—Who passed the Vermont statute of 1858, by which it is declared that if a slave is in this State in any manner, either as a fugitive or otherwise, he shall be declared free! I tell them to go South and shoot their brethren if they wish, but to be careful not to expose themselves as Gen. Scott did, "to a fire in their rear!" But they will not fight! If fifteen States go out, fighting is out of the question."

These are the views of a Vermont man, and I think Messrs. Editors, that ultimately North Carolina must wake up and find them correct. The result of the recent charter elections in New York, shows how the action of the Border States has been received at the North. While we *wait and watch* for returning sense and conservatism, Black Republicanism exulting over our supineness and love for the Union, roll up increased majorities and plants itself firmly in its uncompromising attitude. When will North Carolina speak for independence and assume her proper position with her sister States, thus preventing blood shed and promoting her interests?

CITIZEN.

For the Journal.

RICHMOND COUNTY, March 6th, 1861.

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE.—*Gents*:—We think it is now generally conceded, in this part of the State at least, that North Carolina has refused to meet in Convention.

What are we to do? Is North Carolina to become the "Tail end" of a middle free-soil Republic, as contended for by Hale, Dockery & Co.? "*et id omne genus*" of wishy-washy politicians, sorter-so-so, and sorter-not-so-so Southern men? We trow not.

What have we gained, what possibly *can be gained*, by the *insulting* compromise now proposed us? Do not the propositions of the Peace Congress place the South in a *worse* position than we now occupy, under the Constitution and the Dred Scott decision?

True, the North have established 36.30 as a line for some purpose, but for what purpose? Clearly *not* for a settlement of this much vexed question, for while they take care to say that North of this line *it shall not go*, they resort to special pleading, to a mean and a contemptible play upon words, when they come to speak of the rights of slave-holders South of that line.

Yes, in the language of Hunter, of Virginia, slavery is prohibited (by it) North of 36.30, and South of that line, we have the chance of another law suit.

It speaks of the "status" of slavery, but therein the language of your young, and whole souled Davis, of Wilmington, they deny (substantially) that slavery has any "status" in a Territory, that it is the creature of *statute* law.

This is precisely the opinion of such men as Judge Badger, for he *has* contended, and I think would *now contend*, that slavery has no "status" as slavery, unsupported by statutory enactments.

Upon the whole, we regard the deliberations of the Peace Congress as nothing but a cheat, a fraud, a swindle from beginning to end; and, as a Southern man, before we would submit to it, we would blow the Union to the moon, and every free-soil, abolition scoundrel to the D—l.

Respectfully yours,

AN ACT OF JUSTICE.—We have nothing to do with any private matter between the Raleigh *Standard* and the Governor of this State, nor, indeed, with any public matter of that kind, but when an attempt is made to use the *Herald* as a witness, either for the gratification of personal malice, or to establish a fact of public importance we shall see that justice is done, and that the evidence is not distorted. And just here, we may say, without assuming to be the champion of Gov. Ellis at all, that we think the attempt of certain papers to make capital out of that gentleman's visits to Wilmington is an exceedingly small affair from any point of view. In commenting on the Governor's recent visit to this place the *Standard* says:

"The *Herald* reports you as saying "that if the people had defeated the Convention they would be driven to the necessity of reconsidering their conduct by circumstances about to transpire, over which they had no control." Great respect, for the people, indeed, has the Governor! They must "*reconsider their conduct*" they must *resist*—they must do as John W. Ellis tells them to do! The servant has become the master.

The word "must" is not in the *Herald's* account of the speech, it will be observed. It is an interpolation of the *Standard's*. Gov. Ellis did not say the people *must* reconsider their conduct. The *Herald* does not say that Gov: Ellis said so; on the contrary the very next sentence of the *Herald*, after the above quotation, is "they would be driven out of the Union, *by the policy of the incoming administration*." This policy of the administration, was the matter over which the people of North Carolina "would have no control," of which Gov. Ellis spoke, as is distinctly stated by the *Herald*. We cannot see how the report of Gov. Ellis' remarks, as contained in either of the papers here, could be construed into the slightest disrespect for the people of North Carolina, by any person disposed to be just towards that gentleman. He certainly made use of no such expression in his speech, and if he had he would not have received the plaudits of a Wilmington audience. We believe that what he did say will be ratified. We do not think the people of North Carolina are disposed to allow things to remain in their present condition. We have little doubt but that they will "reconsider their conduct," and save themselves from [illegible] negro equality.—*Wilmington Herald.*

THE CONFEDERATE NAVY.—The measures which have been taken at Montgomery, promise an early establishment of a Navy.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF THE STATE.

COUNTIES.	Convention	No Convention	South. Rights	Con. Subs.	Submissionists
Ashe & Alleghany,	259	1013	0	0	1
Anson,	520	460	0	2	0
Alexander,	246	598	0	0	1
Alamance,	293	1101	0	0	2
Beaufort,	590	653	0	1	1
Bertie,	138	632	0	0	2
Bladen,	480	460	0	0	1
Brunswick,	627	61	1	0	0
Buncombe,	1219	389	0	1	0
Burke,	718	273	1	0	0
Cabarrus,	898	306	1	0	0
Caldwell,	186	651	0	0	1
Camden,	41	281	0	0	1
Carteret,	415	394	0	1	0
Caswell,	692	137	0	2	0
Catawba,	918	158	1	0	0
Chatham,	283	1795	0	0	3
Chowan	204	220	0	1	0
Cleaveland,	1270	117	2	0	0
Columbus,	620	183	1	0	0
Craven,	891	362	2	0	0
Cumberland and Harnett	1038	959	2	0	1
Currituck,	447	86	1	0	0
Cherokee	149	901	0	0	2
Duplin,	1252	71	2	0	0
Davidson	366	1806	0	0	2
Davie,*	263	734	0	0	1
Edgecombe and Wilson	1588	17	2	0	0
Franklin	794	79	1	0	0
Forsyth,	286	1409	0	1	1
Gates,	367	141	0	0	0
Granville	1056	743	0	3	0
Greene,	457	106	1	0	0
Guilford,	113	2771	0	0	3
Gaston,	864	166	1	0	0
Halifax	1049	39	2	0	0
Haywood,*	504	307	1	0	0
Hertford,	239	292	0	1	1
Hyde,	476	161	0	0	1
Henderson,	573	647	0	1	0
Iredell	191	1818	0	0	2
Johnston,	741	621	0	1	0
Jones,	259	71	1	0	0
Jackson	435	93	1	0	0
Lenoir	447	195	1	0	0
Lincoln,	708	86	1	0	0
Martin,	662	22	1	0	0
McDowell,	638	217	0	1	0
Mecklenburg,	1418	252	2	0	0
Montgomery	81	870	0	0	1
Moore,	135	1257	0	0	1
Mason,	250	359	0	1	0
Madison,	345	532	0	0	1
Nash,	989	93	1	0	0
New Hanover,	1781	210	2	0	0
Northampton,	576	327	1	0	0
Onslow	631	89	1	0	0
Orange,	458	1436	0	0	2
Pasquotank,	159	426	0	0	1
Perquimans,	299	182	0	0	1
Person,	593	167	0	0	1
Pitt,	588	177	1	1	0
Polk,	362	123	see Rutherford.		
Rockingham,	808	570	0	1	1
Randolph,	45	2466	0	0	2
Richmond,	383	251	1	0	0
Rowan,	882	1150	0	0	2
Robeson,	490	871	0	0	2
Rutherford	970	308	2	0	0
Sampson	972	530	2	0	0
Stokes,	204	890	0	1	0
Surry,	207	1136	0	0	1
Stanly,	85	763	0	0	0
Tyrrell	134	158	1	0	0
Union,	548	483	1	0	0
Wake,	1406	1246	0	0	3
Warren	774	33	2	0	0
Washington,	238	418	0	1	0
Watauga	72	536	0	0	1
Wayne,	1250	242	2	0	0
Wilkes,	51	1890	0	0	2
Yancey,	556	598	0	1	0
Yadkin,	34	1490	0	0	1
	46,672	47,323	46	22	52
		46,672			
		651			

* Not official, but doubtless correct.

WASHINGTON, March 12th.—The Criminal Court today discharged Wm. H. Russell, who was indicted in connection with the abstraction of the Indian trust bonds. This judicial course was in accordance with the law of 1857, which exempts witnesses before investigating committees from trial, and Mr. Russell having appeared as such before that of the House recently on the subject of those bonds.

Ex-Secretary Floyd to-day gave $10,000 security for his appearance at court.

An official dispatch was received from Montgomery this morning, instructing Messrs. Crawford and Forsyth to at once enter upon the business of negotiation with the administration, without waiting for their colleague, Mr. Roman.

MORE HEAVY ORDNANCE AND AMMUNITION.—We learn that Gov. Pickens has six hundred and sixty kegs of powder en route, which was shipped from Wilmington on Monday morning for this city, having just arrived there from the North. A bill of lading for twent-seven hundred other kegs of powder from the North, per order of Gov. Pickens, was also received at Wilmington on Monday morning—making in all thirty-three hundred and sixty kegs of powder. Two heavy ten inch mortars from Richmond, ordered by Gov. Pickens, in addition to those already arrived, were shipped from Wilmington on Monday morning on the Northeastern Railroad. Also, four hundred nine inch shells and a large amount of shot, &c.—*Charleston Courier.*

A CORRECTION.—We find from the Report of the Virginia Commissioners to the Peace Congress, that injustice has been done that State by us in common with other presses, in representing her as voting for the 7th *section* of the proposed amendment. With North Carolina she steadily voted against it in every shape. Indeed we believe Virginia and North Carolina never differed, except on a single question, in all the votes cast in that body. The 7th is one of the worst and most mischievous of all the sections of the proposed amendment. If adopted, it would have worked a certain emancipation of slaves on all the border next to the free States, to be paid for at extravagant rates out of the common treasury of the United States—would have made a free negro *citizen* of Massachusetts entitled to all the rights of citizenship in North Carolina, and secured perfect liberty to incendiaries and abolition emissaries to come amongst us with impunity, protected by an act of Congress passed by a Black Republican party, in all the privileges of free speech, free press, trial by jury, &c., according to their construction of the Constitution.

Raleigh State Journal.

From Pensacola.

PENSACOLA, March 11.—Our preparations are progressing rapidly. We will be soon enabled to resist any attempt at coercion. General BRAXTON BRAGG, of the Confederate Army, is in command to-day, and will have things placed in readiness for action. The troops are in good spirits, and ready for a fight.

Charleston Courier.

Personal Liberty Bill Repealed.

BOSTON, March 11.—The Maine Senate passed a bill repealing the Personal Liberty bill, by a vote of seventeen to ten.

FOREIGN TRADE.—We copied from a Wilmington paper a paragraph about the clearance of a vessel from that port with 731 bales of cotton, believed to be "the first cargo of cotton ever shipped direct to a foreign port from Wilmington." This of course was a great mistake. Merchants of Wilmington, and of Fayetteville also, have frequently shipped cotton direct to Liverpool.—Even as long ago as 1812, nearly fifty years ago, cotton was thus shipped. A friend of ours, then a clerk in the great house of Donaldson & McMillan, which was largely engaged in both export and import trade between this place and Liverpool, informs us that when the embargo was laid in 1812, that house was loading a vessel at Wilmington with cotton for Liverpool. There was but a weekly mail between this place and Wilmington.—The news of the embargo reached here on the day after the mail had left. He was immediately dispatched to Wilmington to hurry the loading and departure of the vessel—traveled day and night—and got the vessell off while the official orders to Mr. Collector Cochran were lying in the post office here awaiting the departure of the next mail. The vessel arrived safely; cotton went up in consequence of the embargo, and the cargo yielded a profit of $12,000.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

BOUND FOR SOUTH CAROLINA.—Yesterday afternoon, our attention was attracted by a number of wagons passing through this city, containing emigrants with their negroes and property, and feeling somewhat inquisitive we bailed the party to learn where they were going to, where from and the cause of emigrating, when we received the following replies:

"My name is Jno. Adams. I am from Dudson, Surry county, North Carolina, and bound to Newberry District, South Carolina, where I desire to settle and [illegible] with my property, living under a Government [illegible] willing and ready to protect it."

South Carolina and the [illegible] Confederate States will soon have [illegible] most [illegible] this [illegible] from [illegible] Congress [illegible] Slaves [illegible] Locate [illegible] Republic, [illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, CITY, March 13, 1861.

The Senate business on yesterday was unimportant. The Wigfall expulsion resolutions have been buried in the Judiciary committee.

It has been positively decided to evacuate Fort Sumter, but not Fort Pickens.

The Confederate Commissioners have not been received. It is doubtful if they will be at all. They will make a peremptory demand to-day, for the surrender of the Forts, &c.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, VA., March 13, 1861.

The entire session of the Convention on yesterday was occupied by Mr. Summers, in an able and convincing Union speech. Mr. Tyler replies to-day.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, March 13, 1861

[*At the close yesterday.*]

Cotton closed firm. Middling Uplands 11¾. Flour heavy; Southern $5 20 a $5 60. Wheat has a declining tendency. Corn quiet; mixed 66 a 68 cents; Southern yellow 65 a 67 cents. Spirits Turpentine is dull at 35½ a 36 cents per gallon.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

[CONDENSED FROM OUR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.]

The nomination of Mr. Crittenden to the Supreme Court bench, has not yet been presented for confirmation. The delay is said to be caused by fears of his rejection by the combined votes of abolitionists and secessionists.

It is said that the Steamship Great Eastern is to sail for Norfolk, where a cargo of Cotton has been offered her.

The Steamer Australasian sailed on the 16th ult., but nothing has been heard of her since.

A cabinet meeting was held on last Saturday night to a late hour It is understood it had been called for the consideration of affairs in the Charleston and Pensacola harbors. Current rumor says that it was decided to withdraw the troops from fort Sumter.

The Confederate States' Commissioners express the hope that their mission to Washington will be a satisfactory one.

Advices from the frontiers represent the rank and file of the army in a state of great dissatisfaction—many refusing to act in hostility against their brethren.

The returns for the vote of Convention are all in at Raleigh. Convention has been lost by 1,000 majority.

It is probable there will be no extra session of the Legislature unless there shall be some new phase in federal affairs.

As far as heard from, the Secessionists have a majority of 28,000 in 51,000 votes cast

DUPLIN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Executive Committe, whose duty it was to prepare a list of Premiums to be awarded at the next Annual Fair; to arrange and appoint the Committees on the various matters of the Society for the present year, conclude as follows, viz:—For the

CROPPING.

Best cultivated and managed Farm, Pitcher worth		$20 00
5 acres upland Corn, not less than	400 bushels.	20 00
" " " " "	100 "	10 00
1 " " " " "	85 "	6 00
1 " " " " "	70 "	4 00
1 " lowland " "	500 "	20 00
1 " " " "	100 "	8 00
1 " " " "	85 "	5 00
1 " " " "	70 "	3 00
1 " Wheat, "	100 "	10 00
1 " " "	25 "	5 00
1 " " "	23 "	2 00
1 " " "	20 "	1 00
1 " Rye, "	25 "	3 00
1 " " "	20 "	1 00
1 " Rice, "	60 "	2 00
1 " " "	50 "	1 00
1 " Oats, "	35 "	2 00
1 " " "	30 "	1 00
1 " Field Peas, "	30 "	2 00
1 " " "	25 "	1 00
1 " Sweet Potatoes, "	400 "	5 00
1 " " "	350 "	4 00
1 " " "	300 "	3 00
1 " " "	275 "	2 00
1 Cotton, not less than	2,500 lbs., silver cup	
worth		10 00
1 Cotton, not less than	2,000 lbs.	5 00
1 " " "	1,500 lbs.	2 00
3 bales Cotton,		5 00
		2 00

FARM PRODUCTS.

Best Bacon Hams, six	3 00
" " "	2 00
" " "	1 00
" " "	50
" " "	dip.
Pickled Pork, 30 lbs.	2 00
" " "	1 00
Lot of Lard, not less than 10 lbs.	2 00
" " "	1 00
" " "	50
Barrel of Duplin made Flour,	4 00
" " Corn Meal,	2 00
Bushel " "	50
" " "	25

SPECIMENS.

Best specimen of Corn, Wheat, Rye, Potatoes, Turnips, Beets, Rice, Oats, Cotton Seed, each,	50
Best specimen of Pumpkins, Cabbage, Collards, Field Peas, each	25
Best specimen of Home Soap, with process,	1 00
" " " " "	50
" Chewing Tobacco, Duplin, 10 lbs.	1 00
" " " " "	50
" Smoking " 5 lbs.	50
" " "	25
Tallow Candles, 1 dozen,	50
" "	25
Butter, 5 lbs.	1 00
" 3 lbs.	50
" 2 lbs.	dip.

HORSES.

Best Stallion, stock to be reported,	4 00
" " " "	3 00
" " " "	2 00
Brood Mare, stock to be reported,	4 00
" " " "	3 00
" " " "	2 00
2 years old, male or female,	2 00
1 " " "	1 00
1 " " "	1 00
1 " " "	2 00
Colt, "	1 00
Mare and Colt,	4 00
Pair Carriage Horses,	2 00
" " "	1 00
Buggy "	2 00
" "	1 00
Saddle "	2 00
" "	1 00
Trotting in Harness,	2 00
" "	1 00
Racking Horse,	2 00
Pair Mules,	2 00
" "	1 00
Improved Jack,	2 00

CATTLE.

Best Bull, stock to be reported,	4 00
" " " "	3 00
" native stock,	2 00
" " "	1 00
Milch Cow, stock to be reported,	4 00
" " " "	3 00
" native stock,	2 00
" " "	1 00
2 year old, male or female,	2 00
2 " " "	1 00
1 " " "	1 00
Calf, male or female,	2 00
" " "	1 00
native of each,	1 00
yoke of Oxen,	2 00
" "	1 00
single Ox,	1 00
" "	50

HOGS.

Best Boar, improved stock	4 00
" " "	3 00
" " "	2 00
" crossed or native,	2 00
" " "	1 00
Sow and Pigs,	4 00
" "	2 00
Hog,	5 00
"	2 00
lot Hogs, not less than four	4 00
" " "	2 00
" Shoats, not less than six,	3 00
" " "	1 00
pair Pigs,	2 00
" "	1 00
"	50
Pig,	1 00
"	30
Largest and best lot Hogs,	discretionary.

SHEEP.

Best pair of Sheep, improved,	1 00
" " "	50

MECHANICS.

Best made Wagon,	3 00
Duplin fell Cart,	2 00
Ox Yoke, Duplin,	50
Duplin pair Hames,	25
Single Tree, Ironed,	25
Axle Tree,	50
N. C. made Plow,	2 00
" "	1 00
Duplin Grubbing Hoe,	1 00
" Ax Helve,	25
N. C. made Buggy,	2 00
" Carriage,	4 00
" Harness,	2 00
" Boots,	2 00
" Shoes,	2 00
" Brogans,	1 00
Duplin made Baskets for field,	2 00
" " for keys, &c.,	50
N. C. sitting Chairs, half dozen,	50
" Spinning Wheel,	1 00
Duplin tanned Leather, both,	1 00
" Wheel Barrow,	1 00
" Harrow and Cultivator, each	2 00
[All these exhibits by the mechanic.]	
Bed Quilt, home-made and quilted,	3 00
" " "	2 00
" " "	1 00
" " "	50
" " "	dip.
Woolen Counterpane,	3 00
" "	2 00
" "	1 00
Cotton woven Counterpane,	2 00
" "	1 00
" turfed "	2 00
" "	1 00
" knit "	2 00
" "	1 00
" woolen Rug,	1 00
" "	50
Piece Negro Cloth, Duplin,	2 00
" "	1 00
Home-made Coat Pattern,	3 00
" "	2 00
" "	1 00
" Pants "	2 00
" "	1 00
" "	50
" Vest "	1 00
" "	50
" Embroidery,	2 00
" "	1 00
" Needle Work,	2 00
" "	1 00
" Braiding,	2 00
" "	1 00
" Drawing and Painting, each,	1 00
" " "	50
" Fancy Work Basket,	50
" " "	25
" Ladies Dress Patterns,	3 00
" " "	2 00
" " "	1 00
" Socks or Stockings,	50
" "	25
" Gents or Ladies Gloves,	50
" "	25
Best exhibit N. C. Cassimeres (by the manufacturer,)	2 00
" " Domestics, "	2 00

EATABLES.

Best home-made Citron Preserves,	1 00
" " "	50
" Peach "	1 00
" "	50
" Pear "	1 00
" "	50
" Tomato "	1 00
" "	50
" Quince or other Preserves,	1 00
" "	50
" Jelly of any kind,	1 00
" "	50
" Brandy Peaches,	50
" Syrup,	50
" Sour Pickles,	1 00
" "	50
" Mangoes,	1 00
" "	50
" Sweet Pickles,	50
" "	25
" Pound Cake,	1 00
" "	50
2d " " Sponge Cake,	50
2d " " other "	25
2d " " Light Bread,	50
2d " " Corn "	25
2d " "	25
2d " " dozen Biscuit,	50
2d " "	25
2d " " Pies or Tarts,	50
2d " " "	25
2d " " Candies,	50
2d " "	25
2d " Fruits, each kind,	1 00
2d " " "	50
2d " variety of Fruit,	1 00
" Scuppernong Wine,	1 00
2d " "	50
2d " every other kind Wine, each,	1 00
2d " " "	50
2d " Cordials,	1 00
2d " pair Turkeys,	50
2d " "	25
2d " Ducks, each,	50
2d " "	25
2d " Chickens, (improved,)	50
2d " "	25
2d " lot of Chickens,	50
2d " "	25
2d " improved Chickens,	50
2d " "	25

COMMITTEES:

1st. *On the best cultivated and managed Farm.*—Messrs. Wm. W. Miller, Joel Loftin, Abner M. Faison. Edward Pearsall, Secretary.

2d. *On Cropping.*—Messrs. Jere Pearsall, C. D. Hill, B. K. Outlaw. R. B. Carr, Secretary.

3d. *On Provisions.*—Messrs. O. R. Kenan, Thomas Hall, John J. Whitehead. James D. Pearsall, Secretary.

4th. *On Specimens.*—Messrs. Wm. R. Ward, John A. Bryan, James F. Shine. John W. Hinson, Secretary.

5th. *On Stock Horses.*—Messrs. Harper Williams, D. T. Boney, Jesse B. Southerland. Thos. H. Kennair, Secretary.

6th. *On Traveling Horses.*—Messrs. George W. Lamb, B. R. Cooper, Robert I. Farlow. S. Gillespie, Secretary.

7th. *On Stock Cattle.*—Messrs. G. A. Hicks, J. G. Branch, J. B. Monk. B. V. Carroll, Secretary.

8th. *On Milch Cows, &c.*—Messrs. J. B. Carr, W. E. Hill, Benj. Lanier. Thomas Bryan, Secretary.

9th. *On Hogs.*—Messrs. W. W. Faison, A. D. McGowen, G. W. Middleton. Stephen D. Farrior, Secretary.

10th. *On Manufactures.*—Messrs. George A. McClamma, John C. Mallard, J. Q. McGowen. Thos. Farlow, Secretary.

11th. *On Ladies Work.*—Messrs. A. Southerland, Thos. J. Watson, Lewis Hicks. J. R Hurst, Secretary. Kedar Bryan, W. D. Pearsall, Thomas L. Faison. E. W. Houston, Secretary.

12th. *On Ladies' Eatables.*—Messrs. J. M. Sprunt, S. Graham, J. T. Rhodes. G. A. Newell, Secretary.

13th. *On Poultry.*—Messrs. John W. Gillespie, J. W. Outlaw, W. D. Carr. Wm. Dickson Carr, Secretary.

14th. *On Contingencies.*—Messrs. N. W. Herring, J. D. Morisey, J. H. Johnson. E. Southerland, Secretary.

15th. *On Arrangements.*—Messrs. I. B Kelly, W. B. Middleton, R. J. Pearsall.

16th. *On Procuring Orator.*—Messrs. O. R. Kenan. J. M. Sprunt, J. J. Whitehead.

Thomas S. Kenan, Marshal, with aids of his selecting.

All meritorious articles not mentioned will be received and properly respected; and those not deserving, even where premiums are offered, will not be responded to. In Croppings of *all* kinds competitors *must* give the character of the original soil, its treatment, the culture and manures employed, or their presentations will not be noticed. They will also be required to produce the certificate of two disinterested members of the Society as to measurement of land, as well as the product of the same.

Persons exhibiting Stock for premiums must give the breed, treatment, with observations, &c.; and if any person exhibiting Stock attempt to operate and electioneer with the Committee of examination, either directly or indirectly, information of this shall be given to the President, and it shall be his duty to have the said property on exhibition *immediately* taken out of the Fair Ground.

DICKSON MALLARD, *Secretary.*

SOUTHERN RIGHTS MASS MEETING AT GOLDSBORO', ON 22ND AND 23RD INST.

It is proposed to hold a Mass Meeting of the State Rights Party of North Carolina, at Goldsboro', on the 22d and 23d inst. It is presumed that the several Railroads will convey persons attending the same at half fare, and a general attendance is requested.

March 14th, 1861.

☞ An adjourned meeting of the New Hanover Agricultural Society will be held at the Court House, on TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time the gentlemen forming the several Committees will make report—viz:

Committee on the Revision of the Constitution and By-Laws—Hon. S. J. Person, J. M. Foy, Esq., R. H. Cowan, Esq.

Committee on List of the various Articles for Exhibition and the Premiums to each—N. N. Nixon, D. McMillan, J. M. Foy, W. B. Meares, W. D. Smith.

Committee on Improving the Fair Grounds—W. B. Meares, Jos. M. Foy, N. N. Nixon.

Committee for Preparing the Ways and Means for Holding the Fair—Luke S. McClammy, W. D. Smith, O. L. Fillyaw, J. M. Foy, A. C. Smith, W. B. Meares, N. N. Nixon, O. L. Filyaw, D. McMillan, T. B. Carr.

W. A. BERRY, President.

March 14, 1861. 29-1t—Daily Sat. & Mon.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

I offer myself as candidate for the office of SUPERIOR COURT CLERK of this county, and solicit your votes at the election to be held in August next.

March 14, 1861—29-te* A. E. TAYLOR.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

I hereby offer myself as candidate for the office of COUNTY COURT CLERK of your county, and respectfully solicit your votes at the next August election.

March 14, 1861—29-te* T. H. W. McINTIRE.

Read and Believe.

NEW YORK, April 12, 1858.

W. E. HAGAN, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* About five months since I bought two bottles of your Hair Restorative, and am now desirous of obtaining more, and would inquire where it may be found here. My hair when quite young turned grey. *I have used a number of articles for the purpose of restoring it, but did not succeed until I obtained this, which produced the desired effect.* I have been requested by a number of my friends (among them several ladies) to procure it if possible. I am much pleased with it, for it has made a great improvement in my personal appearance. By answering this you will much oblige.

Yours very respectfully,
H. C. GOODRICH.

Steamer Bridgeport, Peck Slip, New York.

Remember that this result was produced by HEIMSTREET'S *Inimitable, the original* and *only reliable* Hair Restorative.

Price fifty cents and one dollar a bottle. Sold everywhere by all Druggists.

Sold in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, H. McLin, and by all Druggists.

W. E. HAGAN & CO, Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

March 4. 150—1m-daw.

MARRIED.

In Columbus county, on the 27th February, by Rev. D. N. Gore, Mr. LOUIS SCHWABZ, of Bavaria, Germany, to Miss LANEY ROUSE.

In Onslow county, near Jacksonville, on the 5th inst., by B. Southerland, Esq., STRATTON BURTON, Esq., of Duplin county, to Miss LUCINDA R. LANGLEY, daughter of James Langley, Esq.

In Lillington, New Hanover county, on the evening of the 10th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. CHAS. ROWLEN, formerly of S. C., to Miss ELIZABETH C. CHARLES, daughter of Mr. James Charles, deceased.

In Marion District, S. C., on the 6th inst., by the Rev. Edward Herring, Mr. S. N. FORNEY, of Brunswick county, N. C., to Miss MARGARET D. JOHNSON.

DIED.

In South Washington District, New Hanover county, on the 18th January, 1861, at the residence of Mr. Jacob Wells, after a long and protracted illness of consumption, JAMES A. JONES, aged 27 years, 1 month and 3 days. He leaves a mother and two brothers and many friends to mourn his death. COM.

At Burgaw, on Wednesday, the 6th of March, 1861, BLANCHE DELAWARE, daughter of H. M. and Catharine E. Cowan, aged 1 year and nine months.

☞ Herald please copy.

At the residence of her uncle, Mr. Evan L. Larkins, New Hanover county, N. C., on the morning of March 8th, 1861, Mrs. HARRIET M. WAGSTAFF, daughter of Peter Robinson, Esq., and wife of Mr. John W. Wagstaff.

The deceased was just 24 years, 4 months and 3 days old, and died calm, collected and resigned, without a struggle, retaining the faculties of her mind to the last. Mrs. Wagstaff joined the M. E. Church a number of years ago, and has ever since exhibited the characteristics of a true christian. She was reared most tenderly, by an affectionate uncle and aunt, and seemingly entered upon life to encounter none of its sorrows and afflictions. Her's was indeed a fair prospect; but, alas! how soon was this fair prospect blighted and withered by the severe hand of affliction. Thus it ever is: the pleasures we expect to receive from a long continued association with friends and kindred are often blighted even in the bud by the sorrows and afflictions of earth. Her's was a long and painful illness. She was confined to her bed for more than eight months, but let us hope her severe afflictions worked out for her "a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory." She was a good and obedient child, a christian woman, a kind sister, and a devoted wife and mother. She had one child, who had gone before "to meet her at her coming," and has left behind a tendier infant to the care and protection of a kind and affectionate uncle and aunt, who took care of her when a child, supplied her wants in more matured age, and nursed her with an affectionate and constant diligence in her last sickness. She leaves behind her a husband, child, mother and brothers, to mourn their loss. But she is gone where, we trust, "sickness and pain are felt and feared no more," and where the joys of heaven will be a full compensation for all the sacrifices, afflictions and sorrows of earth. She went "in the morning," "and there is no night there."

"There infinite day excludes the night,
And pleasures banish pain."

May God bless this painful dispensation of his providence to the present and eternal good of the many relatives and friends of the deceased. J. C. B.*

200 BARRELS FLOUR
March 6. STOKLEY & OLDHAM.

☞ We are authorised to announce OWEN FENNELL, Jr., as a candidate for the office of COUNTY COURT CLERK of New Hanover County, at the election in August next.

March 12th, 1861. 157&29-te*

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE ORIGINAL MEDICINE ESTABLISHED IN 1837, *and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of "PULMONIC WAFERS," in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name* BRYAN *being stamped on each* WAFER.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting cures.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.
No Family should be without a Box of
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
in the house.
No Traveler should be without a supply of
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
in his pocket.
No person will ever object to give for
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Twenty five cents.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.
For sale in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, H. McLin, and by all Druggists.

PURCELL, LADD & CO., Richmond, Va.,
Wholesale Agents.

May 7, 1860.—207&37-eow1y.

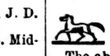
NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the President and Board of Directors of the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road Company, for the issue of a certificate of stock for ten shares, in lieu of certificate No. 65, issued to David George, Sr., which has been lost or mislaid.

ALFRED SMITH.

March 14th, 1861. 29-6t*

$5 REWARD.



STRAYED from the residence of the subscriber in Columbus county, about the 25th of February, a *SORREL MARE*, with blaze face, and feet shod. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to the subscriber. LUKE HIGH.

Whiteville, N. C., March 14th, 1861. 29-1t

GREAT IMPROVEMENT.

HAVING been engaged in Mill building for the most of the time for the last twelve years, I have invented a

WATER WHEEL

which is *durable*, and at the same time *simple* in its construction, and capable of doing more work, with less water, than any other Wheel now in use. It is suited to Grist, Saw Mills, Cotton Gins, and any other machinery that may be attached. This Wheel commands the admiration of every one who has witnessed its performance, and is suited to any location, high or low head of water, and will grind from *six to twenty bushels of corn per hour*, without any gearing or belts to get out of order, and loss of time in repairing; and yet so cheap as to place it within the reach of every one who can have a Mill of any kind.

I am now prepared to furnish Wheels and put them in operation, and fill orders in my line of business.

I put up Grist Mills to clean the grain of all dirt, trash and chaff, and grind nothing but the grain—*Save Mills*, straight and circular saws on the most improved plans—*Cotton Gins*, with an improved gearing that is simple, durable, and works with more ease than any now in use; and all other machinery that may be wanted.

All work put up durable and in a neat style, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. I might give a long list of certificates, but my work will recommend itself.

Any one wanting anything in my line of business will do well to address the subscriber at Magnolia, N. C.

REFERS TO—P. Murphy, W. K. Cromartie, L. G. Bass, and James Murphy, Esqrs. J. A. PARKER.

March 14th, 1861. 29-3m*

HEAD QUARTERS, 30TH REGIMENT N. C. MILITIA, Wilmington, N. C., 12th March, 1861.

ORDER No. 6.

AN ELECTION for one Captain, one 1st Lieutenant one 2d Lieutenant and one 3d Lieutenant, to command the Company of Upper Black River Militia is hereby ordered to be held at the usual election ground, near Dr. Heavey's, on Wednesday the 27th inst., and E. G. Ward, John W. Taylor and James R. Newkirk are detailed to hold said election.

By order, Col. JOHN L. CANTWELL.

JAS. D. RADCLIFFE, Adjutant.

March 13, 1861.

HEAD QUARTERS, 30TH REGIMENT N. C. MILITIA, Wilmington, N. C., 12th March, 1861.

ORDER No. 7.

AN ELECTION for one Captain, one 1st Lieutenant, one 2d Lieutenant and one 3d Lieutenant, to command the Company of Middle Sound Militia is hereby ordered to be held at Humphrey's, on Wednesday the 27th inst., and A. F. Newkirk, Wm. A. Ketchum and N. R. Fails are detailed to hold said election. By order,

Col. JOHN L. CANTWELL.

JAS. D. RADCLIFFE, Adjutant.

March 13, 1861.

Headquarters 30th Regt. N. C. M., WILMINGTON, N. C., 11th March, 1861.

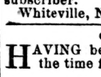
ORDER No. 5.

AN ELECTION for 1 Captain, 1 1st Lieutenant, 1 2d Lieutenant, and 1 3d Lieutenant, to command the Company of *Lower Black River Militia*, is hereby ordered to be held at Moore's Creek Bridge, on Wednesday, the 29th inst. Joel L. Moore, Dr. J. F. Simpson, and H. A. Colvin are detailed to hold said election.

By order of Col. JNO. L. CANTWELL.

March 12. JAS. D. RADCLIFFE, Adj't.

LOST.



ON MONDAY MORNING, the 11th inst., on my way from Mr. Daniel Shaw's to Wilmington, I lost a black Morocco Memorandum Pocket Book, containing fifteen dollars in bank notes; also various notes and receipts, which I am not able at present to describe, but will do so in a few days. All of the notes, with the exception of one or two, are made payable to myself. All persons are hereby forewarned from trading for or paying said notes to any person but myself.

Any person finding the Pocket Book and contents will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at the Journal Office.

OWEN FENNELL.

March 12th, 1861. 157-1w—29-2t

NOTICE.

OFFICE CAPE FEAR & OCEAN STEAM NAV. CO., Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 23, 1861.

NOTICE is hereby given to all subscribers to stock in the above Company, that the fifth and last instalment to their subscriptions is now due, and that prompt and immediate payment will be required. The new Steamer of this Company is completed, and the money due on stock must be paid in to meet the demands on the Company.

Particular attention of Stockholders is called to the above notice, as the stock will be held liable for all balances due on the same. WM. HYDE, Treasurer.

Jan. 23, 1861 139-1m

NORTH CAROLINA BACON.

5000 LBS. superior quality North Carolina Bacon, *HAMS, SIDES and SHOULDERS.*

For sale by L. B. HUGGINS & SONS.
March 13.

WACHOVIA FLOUR.

FRESH supply from the mill, received yesterday. For sale by L. B. HUGGINS & SONS.
March 13.

NORTH CAROLINA LINSEED OIL.

4 CASKS very superior Linseed Oil just from the mills.—We invite Painters and others to give this oil an examination. This oil is entirely free from sediment, and is warranted in every particular. Call and see it before buying the trashy *manufactured* oil generally sold in this market.

WORTH & DANIEL.
March 12. Granite Row, Front St.

PAPER HANGINGS.

RECEIVED and on hand, a splendid assortment of Paper Hangings for the Spring trade, comprising many new and beautiful patterns. A fine lot of Matrasses ready-made and selling lower than ever. Window Shades of every variety sold low and no charge for fitting up. A few more of those a No. 1 Feathers left. Persons wishing Feathers would do well to call soon, as they are nearly all sold.

C. POLVOGT.

P. S. Bedsteads and Chairs, a variety selling at low figures.
March 12th

GUANO! GUANO!!—Schr. J. G. Babcock has arrived and is discharging cargo No. 1 Peruvian Guano. For sale by W. H. McRARY & CO.
March 13th

SULLIVAN'S SCHOOL BOOKS,

PRINCIPLES in English Grammar, price 50
New Analytical and Practical do. " 63
Latin Lessons, with Exercises in Parsing, price 63
Principles of Latin Grammar, " $1 00
Latin Reader, with an improved Vocabulary, price 1 00
Cæsar's Commentaries, " 1 00
Cicero's Orations, " 1 12
Sallust, " 1 00
Greek Lessons for Beginners, " 75
Principles of Greek Grammar, " 1 13
Greek Reader, with improved Lexicon, " 1 75
Latin Exercises, " 1 25
Cooper's Virgil, " 2 00

Above we give a List of Rev. P. Bullion's works, with prices annexed, which can be found by reference to his Latin Grammar, on page 5, under the head of Text Books, commencing at page 344. We sell those books at *Publisher's prices*, except when offered for less by other parties; then we wish it *distinctly understood* that we will *sell* as low as can be *had* in this city; at

KELLEY'S BOOK STORE.
March 13.

NOW INTRODUCING,

THE NEW STYLES Gents' Dress Hats, for Spring and Summer wear. Light, fine and handsome. Terms cash, at the Hat and Cap Emporium, 34 Market st.

MYERS & MOORE.
March 13.

MISSES, CHILDREN & INFANTS' HATS, FLATS AND TURBANS—new styles—elegantly Trimmed. A very handsome assortment, now ready at 34 Market st. Terms cash. MYERS & MOORE.
March 13.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	30 @ 32
BEEF CATTLE,	
℔ 100 lbs.	6 00 @ 0 00
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00 @ 12 00
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each,	
2nd hand	1 00 @ 1 65
New	1 95 @ 2 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.	
Tallow	16 @ 18
Adamantine	20 @ 24
Sperm	35 @ 50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.	
Java	17 @ 20
Laguayra	16 @ 17
Rio	13@ 15
St. Domingo	13 @ 14
COTTON, ℔ lb.	
ord. to mid'g	10¼@ 11¼
strict mid'g	11¼@ 11¾
good mid'g	11¾@ 12
COTTON BAGGING,	
℔ yard	13¾@ 14
Rope, ℔ lb	7¼@ 7¾
CORN MEAL,	
℔ bushel	00 @ 80
DOMESTICS,	
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	7¾@ 7¾
Yarn, ℔ lb.	18 @ 19
EGGS, ℔ doz.	10 @ 12½
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	50 @ 55
FISH, ℔ bbl.,	
Mullets	6 00 @ 7 00
Mac'rel, No. 1	16 00@18 00
do. No. 2	10 00 @12 00
do. No. 3	6 50 @ 8 50
Herrings, Fast	3 00 @ 3 50
Dry Cod,	
℔ cwt	4 00 @ 6 50
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl.,	
Family	8 00 @ 8 25
Superfine	7 75 @ 8 00
Fine	7 50 @ 7 75
Cross	7 25 @ 7 50
GLUE, ℔ lb.	12 @ 20
GUNNY BAGS,	10 @ 18
GUANO, Peruvian,	
Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.	3¼
1 ton and upwards, per ton,	62 50
Super. Lime	@50 00
LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl.	1 25
Per ton	9 00 @10 00
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,	
Corn	62 @ 65
Oats	42 @ 45
Pease, Cow	85 @ 87½
Do. B. Eye	0 95 @ 1 00
Wheat, red	0 00 @ 0 00
do. white	0 00 @ 0 00
Rice, rough	00 @ 0 90
do., clean, ℔ lb.	4 @ 4½
HIDES, ℔ lb.,	
Green	5½@ 6
Dry	7½@ 9
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.	
Eastern	1 20 @ 1 25
N. River	1 00 @ 1 10
IRON, ℔ lb.	
English, ass'd.	4½@ 00
American, ref.	3½@ 00
do. sheer	0 @ 00
do. hoop, ton	70 00@75 00
Swede	5½@ 00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	75 @ 80
do. fm store	90 @ 1 00
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)	
Fl'r Boards	00 00 @12 50
Wide do	0 00 @ 9 00
Scantling	6 25 @ 7 00
(Steam Sawed.)	
Floor Boards, rough	15 00 @16 00
planed	18 00 @19 00
clear	25 00 @30 00
Wide boards	14 00 @15 00
Scantling	12 00 @15 00
Ship Stuff, rough edge	14 00 @15 00
re-sawed	16 00 @17 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon.	
Cuba, Hhds	23 @ 25
do. Bbls.	30 @ 32
N. Orleans	50 @ 55
LIQUORS, ℔ gall, (domestic.	
Whiskey	28 @ 35
N. E. Rum	35 @ 40
Gin	37 @ 45
Brandy	40 @ 50
do. Apple	65 @ 90
do. Peach	1 00@ 1 50
NAVAL STORES,	
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.	
*Virgin	0 00 @ 1 44
Yellow dip	0 00 @ 1 80
Hard	0 00 @ 95
Tar, ℔ bbl.	1 50 @ 1 55
do. in order	0 00 @ 1 80
Pitch do.	0 00 @ 1 50
Rosin, Pale, 2	00 @ 2 25
do. No. 1	1 25 @ 1 50
do. No. 2	0 85 @ 1 00
do. No. 3	80 @ 85
Spirits Turp., ℔ gallon	33 @ 34½
Varnish, ℔ gal.	26 @ 30
NAILS, ℔ lb.,	
Cut	3½@ 4
Wrought	10 @ 12½
OILS, ℔ gallon,	
Sperm	2 00 @ 2 25
Linseed, raw	1 15 @ 1 20
do. boiled	1 15 @ 1 25
PEA NUTS, bushl	00 @ 1 20
POTATOES,	
Sweet, ℔ bush.	70 @ 75
Irish	00 @ 0 00
do. ℔ bbl.	3 00 @ 3 25
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,	
N. C. Bacon, Hams	13 @ 13¾
Middlings	12½@ 12¾
Shoulders	11½@ 12¾
Hog round	11½@ 12
Western Bacon, Middlings	12½@ 13
Shoulders	10½@ 11
N. C. Lard	12 @ 12½
West'n do	12 @ 12½
Butter	20 @ 27
Cheese	12 @ 12½
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.,	
City Mess	22 00 @22 50
Clear do	00 00 @00 00
Butt	00 00 @20 00
Beef, Mess	11 50 @16 00
do. Fulton Market	19 00 @20 00
POULTRY,	
Chickens, live	15 @ 25
do. dead	00 @ 45
Turkeys, live	75 @ 1 00
do. dead, ℔ lb.	12½@ 15
SHEEP, ℔ head,	
Lambs	1 50 @ 2 25
Mutton	1 50 @ 2 25
SALT,	
Alum, ℔ bush.	22½@ 30
Liverpool, ℔ sack, ground	75 @ 80
do. fm store	95 @ 1 05
fine	1 50 @ 1 75
SUGAR, ℔ lb.	
Porto Rico	8 @ 9
New Orleans	8 @ 8
Muscovado	7 @ 8
Loaf & crush'd	10¾@ 12
C. Yellow	9¾@ 10
Granulated	11 @ 11¾
SOAP, ℔ lb.	4½@ 7½
SHINGLES, ℔ M.,	
Contract	4 50 @ 5 00
Common	2 00 @ 2 25
STAVES, ℔ M.,	
W. O. Bbl.	16 00 @18 0
R. O. Hhd.	12 50 @20 00
Ash Head'g	14 00@16 00
TIMBER, ℔ M.,	
Shipping	0 00 @00 00
Mill, prime	7 50 @ 8 00
do. inferior to ordinary	3 50 @ 6 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb.	10 @ *00
TOBACCO, ℔ lb.	
Common	14 @ 20
Medium	25 @ 30
Fine	45 @ 50
WOOL, ℔ lb.	17 @ 20

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℔ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——*For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

| TO NEW YORK. | On

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1861.

The postage on this paper within the State, is 3½ cts. per quarter, out of the State 6½ cts. per quarter.

No Convention.—What Then?

It is definitely ascertained that we are *not* to have a Convention now. A despatch from Raleigh last evening says that 79 counties officially heard from give over seven hundred majority *against* Convention. The other counties will hardly vary this result much.

So, for the present, the long agony is over. But circumstances *are* compelling the people to reconsider their action. Any man at all acquainted with the people in this section knows how much stronger Convention and Secession are to-day than they were a week ago; knows that prominent "Union" men a week since are active Secessionists now. Nobody can mix at all with the people, without being able to name changes within his own circle, effected even within the last week. If the election were to take place on Thursday of next week, instead of having taken place on Thursday of last week, few intelligent and candid men but will freely admit that the result would be different from what it is.

The question is asked—what are we going to do *now* that the State has voted against a Convention? Are we to fold our arms, and, spite of all that *has* occurred or may hereafter occur, are we to tamely submit—abandon our principles and disband our organization, if an organization it can be called, where really there was no organization worth naming? We think not. We know that there is a spirit abroad that will submit to no such arrangement.

Who ever heard of people really in earnest abandoning any great cause at the first check—yielding to the first adverse influence? What great measure even would be carried in *that* way? Who supposes that because Convention has been defeated by a nominal majority, the State will remain prostrate at the feet of Lincoln and at the disposal of his partizans and apologists? If there be any who suppose so, *we* are not among them.

Looking at things calmly, we see at once that there is no ground for depression, but on the contrary, everything to inspire confidence in the ultimate course of the State.

North Carolina is proverbially slow to move. *Why* she is so, or whether this very slowness may not be an advantage, we will not now stop to discuss. We content ourselves with stating an admitted fact. The first distinctive secession meeting in the State was held in the Court House in the town of Wilmington, little over three months since. The issue was a new and startling one. In many counties no speech was made—no meetings held—no newspapers read but such as sung peans to the Union and assured the people, as Abe Lincoln does, that nobody is suffering—that nothing is wrong. After the Legislature had passed the Convention Bill there was little or no time for a canvass—none adequate to the requirements of the case, which was a new one. Yet, in view of all these circumstances, and in spite of them, nearly fifty thousand votes were polled for Convention, and this party of only ninety days old, almost equally divided the delegates to Convention.

We say that the rapid growth and amazing strength developed by the secession party of North Carolina, is one of the most surprising political phenomena of the day. It is without a parallel in the history of the State, and its steady growth must soon carry it forward to the realization of such undisputed supremacy as will bring about the holding of a Convention in spite of all obstacles. And all this can be done fairly, legally, constitutionally, and we have no doubt but it *will* be done. If the people rise in their might to demand a Convention or to demand another chance for the expression of their will upon that subject, why should not their demand be complied with? Why, indeed! There is a fair, legal and proper way of making the demand, and of complying with this demand also.

How this is to be done will be hereafter considered.—The first thing to be discussed is the course now to be pursued by the States' Rights party of North Carolina. We need not say that that course is neither one of factious opposition nor of tame and spiritless submission to defeat. The simple fact is that the election was lost for want of a canvass. A fair and full canvass will more than restore it—will carry the State irresistibly, and wipe out the imputation of submissionism which the result of the vote against Convention appears to have cast upon her. We know of no cause that has gained so much by discussion as this. Let it therefore be discussed—truly and candidly discussed—let the facts and the figures, the history and the arguments be placed before the people by the printed page and the spoken word.—It only requires that these things should be brought home to the people and made familiar to them.

Let us waste not time in bandying abuse or retorting the impotent threats of those who stigmatize all who differ from them on this point as traitors and oligarchs, and all that sort of stuff. These threats and abuse are alike idle. Plain, short pamphlets, setting forth plain facts, with the authorities and references that cannot be disputed, will do much. We know that such pamphlets have effected important changes in our own section.—Now that the immediate excitement of the contest is over, the truth will be more attentively examined and allowed to exert a greater influence.

For the sake of the State and every man in it, rich or poor, slaveholder or non-slaveholder, truth and reason must be used to combat and arrest the tendency to array one class against another—the non-slaveholder against the slaveholder, or the reverse, as the case may be. It requires only truth, fairly and rationally presented, to do all this—to show that the interests of all classes are the same—if, indeed, there can be said to be such a thing as classes, where a constant change is going on as it is always doing with us, whereby the non-slaveholder of to-day may be the slaveholder of the next day or the next year. There is nothing more susceptible of demonstration than the close connection of all the interests of our people, nor anything than can be more plainly shown than the fact that in all probability an attack successfully made upon the institution of slavery would be more sensitively felt by the non-slaveholder than by the slaveholder. This having been shown to a demonstration, the history of recent events will easily prove that neither the interest of the South in this insitution—the equality of her States in the Union, nor the honor nor safety of her people and her property are any longer safe while the present connection is maintained with the Free Soil North.

Circulate the documents. Let the people hear and read both sides for themselves, and the result will soon be apparent in a simultaneous and nearly unanimous uprising of the people. Abe Lincoln will be very apt, in carrying out his own programme and that of Salmon P. Chase, the man of most character and nerve in his cabinet, to make this demand imperative on the part of the people of North Carolina at an early day.

What course the Governor would take was neither stated nor indicated in his speech made a few days ago in Wilmington, but we presume that while no Governor could be expected to convene the Legislature for light or trivial causes, certainly the circumstances might be so urgent, or the demand so general, as hardly to leave him any option in the case, and the same causes might press so strongly on the General Assembly as to cause it to again call a Convention. We feel assured that the current of events will bring all this about before any of us are much older.

All that is necessary is to inform the people and keep them informed upon the topics of the day and upon the history of events.

Don't give up the ship. Stand to your guns. Recruits are coming daily. The very flower of the opposition are with us now. One more effort against Black Republican rule and the day is ours. What!—give up after one defeat, and *such* a defeat! Who thinks of such a thing! Who ever *did* think of such a thing.

VIRGINIA.—All the Virginia papers represent the impetus given to the secession feeling in that State by the inaugural of Abraham Lincoln as something remarkable and unprecedented. A Richmond correspondent of the Petersburg *Express* says:—

The excitement here is still on the increase, and the rage for secession beyond all expectation. The Inaugural of Lincoln has crushed completely the Union sentiment.—Every man you meet now is for immediate secession. I understand too, from reliable authority, that the cause of the South is rapidly gaining ground in the Convention. Many entertain strong hopes that a Secession Ordinance will pass early next week.

A gentleman of this town recently from Richmond confirms this statement, and says that *everybody* in Richmond seems to be for secession. The ordinance of secession may possibly be passed early next week as stated.

☞ County Court meets next week. About 165 writs have been issued, returnable thereto, we believe. This is an increase of something like forty over the return to last term, but not more than half of the number returnable to some terms during the "crisis" of 1857. We are now only at the beginning, however. Mutual forbearance has been the rule, and we suppose will be so as far as possible, but the power and disposition may have limits, and, as time passes on, these limits will be reached.

There is this, however, to be said—that if money is harder to get, there are fewer debts made—fewer goods sold, and, therefore, fewer to be paid for, so that, perhaps, thus far the operation of the crisis has been rather salutory than otherwise.

But there ought to be a limit to retrenchment, and a method. As thus: It is right to curtail, as far as possible, the consumption of expensive goods or articles of any kind, manufactured either at the North or in Europe; but may it not be a mistaken policy to cut off all those expenditures which give employment at home, while, at the same time, they add to the value, the beauty and the convenience of property. Save so many thousands, or hundreds of thousands a year—save it from going out of the State, but spend it *in* the State. Get up factories at home—build all houses necessary—repair all requiring repair—paint all requiring paint—keep the wheels of life in motion and there will be so much gained.

We need not utter any warning against too sudden a curtailment of the ornamental and more expensive departments—the fancy goods—for even *there*, there *could* be too "precipitate" a movement; but we take it that the ladies may be fairly trusted to see that there *won't*. The fact is, that the *luxuries* of life, in their demand by large numbers, enable the smaller number who supply them, to obtain the *necessaries*, and some portions of the luxuries for themselves. The panic of over-retrenchment entails suffering, where a more liberal policy generally pursued might have averted it, while by this liberal policy the community would have been the richer for the labor of those whom a different course would have left unemployed consumers without being producers.

AN ERRONEOUS REPORT.—We were surprised this morning to find in the New York and Philadelphia papers a telegraphic dispatch, dated Wilmington, N. C., March 5th, stating that most of the contents of Lincoln's message were satisfactorily received—especially the part relating to forts and collection of revenues, because supposed to favor coercion. This, of course, we knew to be the very opposite of the truth, and evidently a mistake. *What* that mistake is, and how it changed the whole thing, will be seen by the annexed note from Mr. FANNING, Chief operator here. *How* or *where* the mistake occurred we cannot say:

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 7th, 1861.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Under the head of telegraphic reports, relative to the general feeling on reception of Mr. Lincoln's Inaugural, the N. Y. Herald, March 6th, contains a report dated Wilmington, N. C., March 5th, saying the contents are satisfactorily received. I therefore deem it due to yourselves, and to the public, to correct this mistake, and append a correct copy of report as sent to the Associated Press on the evening of March 5th.

W. H. FANNING,
Manager American Telegraph Co.

WILMINGTON, March 5th, 1861—7 P. M.

So far as known most of the contents are unfavourably received, especially relating to forts and collection of revenues. They are supposed to favor coercion. F. & P.

For the Journal.

FORT ALSTON, NORTH ISLAND, March 4th, 1861.

The detachment of the Brooks Guards now occupying Fort Alston, Capt. J. H. Norman commanding, in accordance with the invitation of the Captain, extended at the close of dress parade, having assembled at headquarters at 7½ o'clock, P. M.,

On motion of Lieut. Toler, Capt. Norman took the Chair, and Serg't William J. Taylor was requested to act as Secretary.

The Captain, upon taking the chair, explained the object of the meeting of the corps. They were this day the recipients of a most liberal donation, the free offering of a lady of South Carolina to the occupants of the defences erected on this part of South Carolina's coasts; that while he had no doubt the hearts of his command now before him, like his own, quickened their throbbings at the thoughts of "Home and Home's Idols," yet, like himself, this generous donation, from one of the noblest daughters of the land, but taught to man the truthful lesson, that woman, with the enthusiasm of her sex, watches over us, our country, and its fortunes, and that, like himself, they were willing to trust home and its ties to Heaven, and, appealing to the same high source with confident trust, to strike for the altars of our sleeping sires, for the homes of our own times and the hopes of the future.

On motion of Lieut. J. R. Beaty, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this detachment of the Brooks Guards are due, and are hereby most heartily tendered, to Mrs. Plowden C. J. Weston, of Haigly, Waccamaw, for the rich and elegant supply of edibles this day received through her bounty.

Resolved, That her name and memory will ever be endeared to us by this liberal manifestation of her kindly feeling for our corps, and that while we cherish her name, we will teach our children's children to revere her memory.

Resolved, That the Captain be requested to forward to Mrs. Weston a copy of these resolutions.

On motion of Sergeant Congdon, it was

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Charleston Courier, Wilmington Journal, Horry Dispatch, and Pee Dee Times.

After the passage of the foregoing resolutions, by the unanimous voice of the corps, and three times three cheers, in which the names of Plowden C. J. Weston and his noble wife were linked together, the corps retired to their quarters.

J. H. NORMAN, Chairman.

W. J. TAYLOR, Secretary.

MESSAGE OF THE PRINCIPAL CHIEF OF THE CHOCTAW NATION.—The Memphis *Enquirer* publishes the message of Principal chief of the Choctaw nation to the Legislature, convened in extraordinary session to consider what course the nation should persue in view of the probable dissolution of the Union. In an editorial notice the *Enquirer* remarks:

The document is a well-prepared State paper, decided, but temperate in its general tone, and does infinite credit to its author. While counseling the several Indian nations to cast their lot with the Southern States, in the event of their secession, and to send delegates to a Southern Congress, he also advises the sending of commissioners to Washington to confer with the President of the United States, and to look after the security of their monied investments. In conclusion, he calls upon his countrymen to stand by their rights, and never to surrender them, even though national annihilation should be the consequence of refusal to submit. The General Council responded to the message of their chief by passing a series of resolution recognizing it to be the duty and interest of the Choctaw nation to unite their destinies with the Southern Confederacy.

Later from Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, March 5.—The steamship Havana, from Havana on the 2d, arrived at this port to-day.—The weather was cool and the island healthy. Business was lively. The grandest preparations continue to be made for the reception of Prince Alfred. The Spanish Bank had made a new issue of two millions.

Sugars were more active; Nos. 12 to 14, 6 1-2 a 7 reals. Stock in port 190,000 boxes. Exchange on London, 10 a 11 per cent. premium; on New York 2 a 2¼ per cent. premium.

MILITIA LAW.

AN ACT *to amend the Seventieth Chapter of the Revised Code, "Militia"*

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That all free white males and apprentices who are of the age of eighteen years, and under the age of forty-five years, and who reside in the State of North Carolina, except ministers of the gospel, shall be enrolled in the militia of this State by the captain or commanding officer of the infantry company within whose districts such persons shall reside, and the said officer shall notify such free white males and apprentices of their enrollments by a non-commissioned officer of his company, and by whom said notice shall be proved.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of major-general, the same shall be filled by the plurality of the written votes of the field, staff, and commissioned officers of the division, the election to be held at a time and place to be designated by the adjutant-general; and whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of brigadier-general, the same shall be filled by the field, staff, and commissioned officers of the brigade, under the same rules and regulations as are herein prescribed for the election of a major-general, and the governor shall commission said officers when notified of their election.

SEC 3. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever there shall be a vacancy in any company of the commissioned officers to command the said company, and upon an election having been ordered in said company, there shall be a failure to elect a captain and other commissioned officers for the company, from either the failure of any candidate for said office or from the neglect or refusal of the company to elect, and where there are no suitable persons in said company who are willing to accept the appointment of commissions in the company after being elected or appointed to the same, it shall be the duty of the colonel or other commanding officer in the regiment to which said company is attached, or if there is no commander of said regiment, then it shall be the duty of the brigadier-general in whose brigade said regiment belongs, within thirty days after said election shall have been ordered by him, and the neglect or refusal of said company to elect company officers, either from the want of a candidate or for any other cause, and he is hereby authorized and required to appoint some fit and suitable person to act as captain or other commissioned officers to supply said vacancies in said company for the space of two years from the date of said appointment, whose duty it shall be to accept said appointment, and to act as captain or other commissioned officer in said company for two years from the date thereof, who shall be commissioned and have all the powers and authorities, and liable to all the penalties as captains and other commissioned company officers now have and are liable for by law; and if any person so appointed shall neglect or refuse to accept said appointment, or shall fail to receive said commission when tendered to him, and qualify as said officer within the space of thirty days from the time of his appointment and commission tendered, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifteen dollars if appointed to the office of captain, and ten dollars if appointed to any other place as commissioned officer in the company, for such neglect or refusal, which penalty shall be recovered by warrant before any justice of the peace, in the name of the State, by the officer making the appointment, one-fifth to the use of the officer suing, and the other four-fifths to the use of the State; and it shall be the duty of the said commanding officer of the regiment, or in case there is none, then it shall be the duty of the brigadier-general in whose regiment said company belongs, within thirty days thereafter to make new appointments of other persons in said company liable to do military duty to said officers; and so on under like penalties until suitable officers can be found who shall accept said offices: *Provided*, That no person shall be appointed who is not liable to do military duty, and no person who has been once appointed and refused to accept, and who has paid the forfeiture, or who has served two years, shall be compelled to serve or be liable to be appointed again within five years from said refusal or appointment: *Provided*. That no person who is a member of any organized volunteer or fire company in this State shall be compelled to serve whilst he is a member of said company: *Provided further*. That any person appointed as above shall not be compelled to equip himself with any of the equipment required by law for his said office except a sword and belt, cap and plumage, epaulettes, and blue frock coat and pants of homespun or any other texture, with white metal buttons: and *Provided further*, That he shall be released from the payment of poll tax, from working on the road, and from serving on juries during his continuance in said office.

SEC 4. *Be it further enacted*, That any field officer other than major or brigadier-general, who shall fail or refuse to accept such office to which he may be elected or appointed, shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That hereafter whenever any vacancy shall occur in any regiment of colonel, lieutenant-colonel or major, the same shall be filled by an election held by the rank and file of the regiment, at the usual place of meeting for regimental muster, in their respective counties, on a day designated by the adjutant-general, under the superintendence of the captain and first lieutenant of each company, who shall inform the governor of the result of said election, and he shall issue a commission to the officer receiving a plurality of the votes cast.

SEC. 6 *Be it further enacted*, That the commandant of each regiment shall assemble his regiment once in each year for drill and review, and for failure of this duty shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars; and each captain or commandant of a company shall assemble his company four times in each year for drill, and for a failure of this shall forfeit the sum of fifty dollars, and at said drills all persons required to perform military duty shall appear in person and not be allowed to hire a substitute.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That every commandant of a regiment shall, on or before the 25th day of October, in each year, make a return of the strength of his regiment to the brigadier general of the brigade to which such regiment belongs, and shall make a duplicate return to the adjutant-general, on or before the 25th day of November, in each year, and he shall note in said return whether his regiment has been reviewed by the major and brigadier-general, and at what time; and in default of such return he shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars.

SEC 8. *Be it further enacted*, That the tax list shall have a column headed military roll, to be prepared by the comptroller, and that the tax list takers shall annually include in their list the names of the persons in their districts between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, liable to be enrolled for military duty; and it shall be the duty of every white person who shall give in his taxables to report himself on oath for enlistment, who is liable for military duty; and every white person who shall return his taxes shall also, on oath, report (on oath) every person residing in his family who shall be liable for military duty.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted*, That the tax list takers shall return the lists to the clerks of the county courts, and by them the names of such persons liable to military duty shall be drawn off, the district in which they live specified, and a copy of such list shall be given to the colonel of the regiment, and also to the captain of the company in each district, and the clerks shall receive the sum of five dollars for their services, to be paid by the county treasurer.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever any company shall be so disorganized, that there is no commissioned company officers to command the same, and no regular roll of said company, or if the muster roll is not produced within twenty days after the same is required by the commandant of the regiment, the brigadier-general or the sheriff of the county, after public notice shall have been given in a newspaper circulating in said company, or notice given at the court-house door and three other places in said company, then it shall be the duty of the commandant of the regiment, or if there be none such, then it shall be the duty of the brigadier-general of that brigade, and if that too is vacant, it shall then be the duty of the sheriff of the county, between the first day of April and the first day of July in each and every year, upon the order of the adjutant-general, (if to the sheriff,) to employ some fit and suitable person living in said company or regiment, to enroll all the white males within the bounds of said company, between the ages of eighteen years and forty-five years, liable to do military duty, and order the persons so enrolled, to appear within thirty days at the place where the said company had last usually held their company musters, for the purpose of holding an election for officers for said company; and the person so employed and detailed, shall have power and authority, and it shall be his duty to appoint all proper officers and a clerk for that day to assist him, who shall each forfeit and pay the sum of two dollars, to be recovered before any justice of the peace by the person detailed, one-half to the use of said person, and the other half to the use of the State, for every neglect or refusal: and it shall be the duty of the person employed to call the roll and note all delinquents; and he shall hold an election and report, and return the result of the same to the commanding officers of the regiment or the brigadier-general, or the sheriff as the case may be, who shall proceed as hereinbefore in this act ordered, in section 5th of this chapter. In case of no election the officer or person to whom the return is made, shall return the same to his superior officer, or in case of the sheriff to the adjutant-general, and in case any of the parties enrolled and notified to attend s all neglect or refuse to attend on the day appointed for said election, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of two dollars, to be reeovered by the person detailed, by warrant, in the name of the State, before any justice of the peace of said county, one-half to the use of the person detailed or employed to make such enrollment and election, and the other half to the use of the company for military purposes.

SEC. 11. *Be it further enacted*, that there shall be formed a volunteer corps in the State to consist of not exceeding ten thousand men, who shall be subject to the call of the commander-in-chief in case of emergency: *Provided, however*, That the governor shall be authorized to enroll twenty thousand additional men, under the same rules and restrictions as hereafter are provided for the volunteer corps in case of actual war.

SEC. 12. *Be it further enacted*, That the said corps of volunteers shall be composed of two divisions and four brigades; that each brigade shall be composed of not less than two regiments; that each regiment shall be composed of not less than six companies; that each company shall be composed of not less than thirty-two privates, nor more than one hundred.

SEC. 13. *Be it further enacted*, That the said corps shall be officered by two major-generals, to be elected by the rank and file of the division, under the same rules and regulations as shall be provided for the election of colonels, lieutenant-colonels and majors.

SEC. 14. *Be it further enacted*, That each brigade shall be officered by one brigadier-general, to be elected in the same manner, and at the same time and places as prescribed for the election of major-general in the preceding sections; and the said brigadier-generals shall each have the power to appoint the following staff officers; one brigade-major, one brigade-inspector, one brigade-commissary, one brigade-quarter-master, one brigade-surgeon, each with the rank of surgeon, and the *aids-de-camp* with the rank of captain; the said staff officers, with the exception of the surgeons, to be selected from the volunteer corps, and to hold no higher command than they held in the corps from which they are taken, and such officers to be commissioned by the governor.

SEC. 15. *Be it further enacted*, That each regiment shall be officered by one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, and one major, to be selected from the regiment; and such officers shall be chosen by the rank and file of the regiment, and the colonel of each regiment shall have the power to appoint the following officers: one adjutant, one quarter-master, one commissary, and one surgeon: the officers, except the surgeon, shall be taken from the commissioned officers of the regiment below the rank of captain; and the colonels of regiments shall have power to appoint musicians, not exceeding ten in number.

SEC. 16. *Be it further enacted*, That each company shall be officered: one captain, one first and one second lieutenant, one third lieutenant, four sergeants and four corporals. The commissioned officers of each company shall be elected by the written vote of the men of each company, and the non-commissioned officers to be appointed by the captains; such commissioned officers to be commissioned by the governor.

SEC. 17. *Be it further enacted*, That as soon as one or more companies shall have been organized as hereinbefore prescribed, it shall be the duty of the captain of said companies to tender the services of said companies to the governor, all the members of the company signing the same; and the governor is hereby authorized to receive, arm and equip the same, at the expense of the State, to the extent of the appropriation made for that purpose; and when six or more companies shall have been organized, and shall have tendered their services to the governor, in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, the governor shall organize the same into a regiment, and the rank and file shall meet at the usual parade ground of their respective counties, on a certain day, designated by a majority of the officers of said company, and elect by ballot, a colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major, under the direction of the captains, and the result of such ballot shall be returned, by the captains thereof, to the governor, who shall declare the election [of] officers and commission the same; and in default of such election, the governor shall appoint said officers.

SEC. 18. *Be it further enacted*, That as soon as the regiment shall have been formed and organized in the manner as herein prescribed, the governor shall organize the same into a brigade, and so in like manner, until the whole ten thousand volunteers are organized into regiments, brigades and divisions.

SEC. 19. *Be it further enacted*, That for the government and drilling of the volunteers under this organization, each company and regiment shall be governed by the rules and regulations that are now prescribed for the government of the army of the United States; and the corps shall be drilled according to Hardie's tactics, and such other tactics as shall be prescribed by the commander-in-chief; and a copy of such tactics shall be furnished to each commissioned officer in said corps

SEC. 20. *Be it further enacted*, That the time of service of such volunteer corps shall be ten years; and they shall be exempt, after the expiration of ten years, from active military duty, unless in case of invasion or insurrection, and such corps, when called into active service, shall serve during the pleasure of the commander-in-chief, unless sooner disbanded by law.

SEC. 21. *Be it further enacted*, That the same pay and rations now allowed by the army regulations to the commissioned and non-commissioned officers, privates, and musicians of the army of the United States, shall be allowed to the volunteer corps, or any part of them, when ordered by the governor into active service.

SEC 22. *Be it further enacted*, That in the distribution of the arms of the State to the volunteer corps, the governor shall take a bond, payable to the State of North-Carolina, with sufficient security, from the captain of each company to whom such arms shall be distributed, for the safe keeping and return of such arms; and the captains of the volunteer companies shall each make an annual return of the number of men in his company, on or before the 15th day of July, to the adjutant general's office, and a duplicate to the colonel of the regiment; such return to be on oath; and whenever any company shall be less in number than is now prescribed by the 51st section of the 70th chapter Revised Code, and who are equipped, it shall be the duty of the governor to declare the company disbanded, and to call in the arms: *Provided*, That when any company not having sixty-four privates shall be called into actual service, the governor may draw from the militia a sufficient number to increase such company to sixty-four.

SEC. 23 *Be it further enacted*, That the governor shall have the power once in each year to call together the officers of brigades and divisions for the purpose of drill, and shall continue such drill not exceeding six days in each year.

SEC. 24. *Be it further enacted*, That in the distribution of arms to the volunteer corps, each county in the State that shall raise and report to the governor one company of thirty-two privates, under the regulations required by this act, shall be entitled to draw such arms: *Provided*, Such company shall be organized and reported within six months after the ratification of this act.

SEC. 25. *Be it further enacted*, That the uniform for the volunteer corps, and for officers of the militia, shall be of cadet gray, manufactured in the State of North Carolina: *Provided*, That military officers now uniformed shall not be compelled to change the same until called into actual service, and the different corps and ranks shall be distinguished as the same corps and ranks are now distinguished in the service of the United States.

SEC. 26. *Be it further enacted*, That the military volunteer companies now in the State, as soon as they report themselves with the full compliment of men, shall be received by the governor, and they may retain the uniform which the company have adopted, until called into actual service.

SEC. 27. *Be it further enacted*, That the governor shall have the power to hold, or cause to be held, a court-martial each year, in the city of Raleigh, to try delinquent general officers of militia, and field officers of the volunteer corps, such court to consist of not more than five nor less than three officers, and the expenses of said court shall be paid by the State.

SEC. 28. *Be it further enacted*, That the governor shall have the power to collect and repair the arms of the state, and shall be authorized to draw on the treasurer of the State for the expenses of the said collection and repairing, and such arms as cannot be repaired to advantage he shall have power to sell.

SEC. 29. *Be it further enacted*, That the clerks of the county courts in the State shall return to the comptroller the sums of money paid for exemption from military duty under this act.

SEC. 30. *Be it further enacted*, That the adjutant-general be elected by joint ballot of both houses of the General Assembly, and shall keep a roster of the militia of the State containing dates of commissions, rank, the corps, divisions, brigades and regiments, and the places of residence of officers, which roster shall be corrected every year. He shall enter into a book kept for that purpose a local description of the regimental brigade and division districts; the books to be furnished by the State and belong to the office. He shall adopt a seal of office, and all copies of records and papers in his office duly certified under such seal shall be evidence in all causes as if the original were produced. He shall cause the military laws of the State to be printed from time to time and distributed to the commissioned field officers of the State; he shall prepare and distribute, at the expense of the State, proper blank books, forms, and notices; he shall prepare general regulations prescribing the duties of the different military departments, which, when approved by the commander-in-chief, shall be obeyed and respected. He shall report to the Legislature, through the commander-in-chief, the strength and condition of the military of the State, of the public arms, equipments, ordnance, books, and military stores; and he shall render a statement of all that may be necessary to keep up an ample supply of every article that may be required in the public service; he shall execute all orders of the commander-in-chief, and keep a record thereof; he shall attend reviews with the commander-in-chief, and as quartermaster-general he shall give a bond in the sum of five thousand dollars for the faithful discharge of his duties, with two good securities, to be approved by the commander-in-chief; he shall receive a salary of eighteen hundred dollars per annum, in full payment for services rendered as adjutant-general, acting quartermaster-general, inspector-general, and keeper of public stores and munitions of war. He shall attend all encampments, and while the troops are under arms he shall inspect their arms, ammunition and accoutrements, superintend the exercises and enforce the discipline and tactics required by law. He shall, in time of war, have the command and rank of brigadier-general; he shall cause suit to be brought in the name of the State of North Carolina, and he is hereby empowered so to do in any court in this State, or before any justice of the peace, when the amount sued for is within the jurisdiction of justice of the peace by the laws of this State, for any penalty incurred or any fine imposed by reason of the military laws of the State. He shall hold his office for the space of two years, unless the same is made vacant by resignation or promotion; and should the office become vacant by reason of death, resignation, refusal to accept, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature, then the governor may fill said office by appointment until the next meeting of the General Assembly.

SEC. 31. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification, and all laws coming in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

[Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this 20th day of February, 1861.]

W. T. DORTCH, S. H. C.
HENRY T. CLARK, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Office of Secretary of State.

I, Rufus H. Page, Secretary of State in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

Given under my hand, this 27th day of February, 1861.

RUFUS H. PAGE,
Secretary of State.

AN ACT *to create the Artillery Corps of North Carolina.*

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That there shall be organized a corps of artillery, to consist of such troops and companies as may now and hereafter be raised in the several counties of the State, not to exceed ten in number, to include both horse and foot artillery.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever a company, not less than sixty-four nor more than one hundred, shall be reported to the chief of artillery, the chief shall direct said company to proceed to the election of the following officers, viz: One captain; 2 first lieutenants; 2 second lieutenants, to be commissioned by the governor; and by the captain so elected shall [be] appointed from the ranks, 1 first sergeat; 4 sergeants; 4 corporals; 2 artificers; 2 buglers, and (one farrier and one saddler, if the company be mounted,) and make report of the same, together with the number of privates, to the chief of artillery, who shall issue warrants to the non-commissioned officers aforesaid; and the chief of artillery shall thereupon make his report to the commander-in-chief of the State, together with a requisition for the necessary arms and equipments for the company.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the arms to be furnished to said companies shall be prescribed and shall be recommended by the chief of artillery, and approved by the commander-in-chief of the State; and said arms and equipments shall be furnished by the Governor, if such are in possession of the State or can be procured out of any funds appropriated for arming the State.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, the governor shall appoint some suitable person, a citizen of the State, to the office of the chief of artillery, with the rank of colonel, who shall have the supervision of the forming, equipping, arming and instructing in their proper duties, the several troops and companies that may constitute this corps; and he shall be a staff officer of the commander-in-chief. Once a year, at least, he shall inspect the several troops and companies constituting the corps, and see that all the equipments, arms and ammunition are properly cleaned, cared for and preserved, and make his report in full of all matters to the commander-in-chief. All said troops and companies shall be subordinate to the chief of artillery, and responsible to and receive orders from and through him, and make annual returns and reports of such as necessary or required, of all ordnance and ordnance stores and other property belonging to the State in their possession, and also report the state and condition of such troops and companies as shall be prescribed, from time to time, by the chief of artillery.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the chief of artillery shall also be chief of ordnance and military engineers, and perform the duties in these several departments, as the commander-in-chief, may prescribe.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

[Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this 25th day of February, 1861.]

WM. T. DORTCH, S. H. C.
HENRY T. CLARK, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Office of Secretary of State.

I, Rufus H. Page, Secretary of State in and for the State of North-Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 27th day of February, 1861.

RUFUS H. PAGE,
Secretary of State.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Resignation of Army Officers, &c.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The President has accepted the resignation of Adjutant General Cooper, and Assistant Adjutant General Withers. Gen. Cooper is a connection of Senator Mason, and his resignation is attributed more to family than political influence.—Adjutant Withers is a Tennessean.

A report is prevalent that Quartermaster General Johnson, of Virginia, is about to resign, but he said this morning that the occasion for such a course had not yet arrived. The resignation of Col. Cooper has occasioned general regret. He was appointed from and is a native of New York.

Charles Jones, late of the register's office in the Treasury Department, left here for Montgomery this morning to take a place under that government.

The United States Supreme Court has adjourned over till Thursday, when various decisions will be delivered.

Messrs. Crawford and Forsyth, two of the representatives of the Southern Confederacy, are daily expecting their colleague, Mr. Roman. Much solicitude is expressed as to their business with the government.

No nominations were sent to the Senate to-day.—Among the prominent candidates for consul to London is Col. Schouler, of Mass.

The Cabinet and the South.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The subject of the collection of the revenue at Southern ports and the reiforcement of Fort Sumter have not engaged the attention of the Cabinet. Great efforts are being made to effect a peaceful solution of the question of the forts and the revenue.

LOUISIANA CONVENTION.—*New Orleans*, March 7.—The convention in secret session to-day passed an ordinance, transferring to the government of the Confederate States five hundred and thirty six thousand dollars, being the amount of bullion found and customs seized by the State. There was a highly exciting and patriotic debate.

Let Seward chain his Rail-Splitter in the White House, or he will run away the first time Virginia whispers "State Rights."

Mahomet fled from Mecca, and Lincoln from Baltimore, both in the night time, and both meditating deeds of darkness.

MILITARY ORDERS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Feb. 28th, 1861.

The officers commanding Regiments of the North Carolina Militia, are requested to forward to the Adjutant General's office, at Raleigh, their address and their usual Post Offices.

J. F. HOKE, Adjt. Gen'l.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Feb. 28th, 1861.

ORDERS No. 5.

To the Commanding Officers of the Regiments composing the 3d Brigade of the North Carolina Militia:

You are commanded to assemble the Commissioned Officers of your Regiments at their usual places of parade, on Saturday, the 27th day of April, to elect a Brigadier General for the 3d Brigade, and at the same time to vote for a Major General of the 6th Division of the North Carolina Militia. The result of the election to be returned to the Adjutant General's office, at Raleigh.

By order of the Commander-in-chief.

J. F. HOKE, Adjutant General.

The 3d Brigade is composed of the counties of Onslow, New Hanover, Duplin and Brunswick.

Headquarters 30th Reg't N. C. M.,
WILMINGTON, N. C., 7th March, 1861.
ORDERS No. 1.

In obedience to Division and Brigade orders, the commissioned officers of this Regiment are ordered to meet at the Court House in Wilmington, on Saturday, the 27th day of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to vote for Major and Brigadier General of the 6th Division and 3d Brigade.

By order of Col. JNO. L. CANTWELL.

JAS. D. RADCLIFFE, Adjutant.

Head-Quarters 30th Reg't. N. C. M.,
WILMINGTON, N. C., 7th March, 1861.
ORDER NO. 2.

AN ELECTION (by the officers, rank and file) to fill vacancies in the offices of Lieutenant Colonel and Major of this Regiment, will be held at the Court House in Wilmington, on Saturday, the 27th day of April next; and in accordance with section 5 of "An Act to amend the 70th Chapter of the Revised Code; Militia," the Captain and 1st Lieutenant of each Company, is hereby detailed to superintend the said election.

By order Col. JNO. L. CANTWELL.

JAS. D. RADCLIFFE, Adj't.

Head-Quarters 30th Regiment N. C. M.,
WILMINGTON, N. C., 7th March, 1861.
ORDER NO. 3.

THE COMMANDING OFFICERS of Companies attached to this Regiment, are hereby required to furnish the Colonel with a full and correct roll of their respective Companies, on or before the 27th day of April next.

By order Col. JNO. L. CANTWELL.

JAS. D. RADCLIFFE, Adj't.

Head-Quarters 30th Regiment N. C. M.,
WILMINGTON, N. C., 7th March, 1861.
ORDER NO. 4.

AN ELECTION for 1 Captain, 1 1st Lieutenant, 1 2d Lieutenant, and 1 3d Lieutenant, to command the *Upper Division of Wilmington Militia*, is hereby ordered to be held at the Court House in Wilmington, on Wednesday, the 20th day of March, inst., under the superintendence of Captain J. E. Pierce. W. H. Browning, Thomas Devane, and Henry McKeithan, are detailed to hold said election.

By order Col. JNO. L. CANTWELL.

JAS. D. RADCLIFFE, Adj't.

March 8, 1861. 15t&29

THE

ONLY DISCOVERY

WORTHY OF ANY CONFIDENCE FOR

RESTORING THE BALD AND GRAY

Many, since the great discovery of Prof. Wood, have attempted not only to imitate his restorative, but profess to have discovered something that would produce results identical; but they have all come and gone, being carried away by the wonderful results of Prof. Wood's preparation, and have been forced to leave the field to its resistless sway.—Read the following:—

BATH, Maine, April 18th, 1859.

1 rof. O. J. WOOD & Co.: Gents:—The letter I wrote you in 1-56 concerning your valuable Hair Restorative, and which you have published in this vicinity and elsewhere, has given rise to numerous enquiries touching the facts in the case. The enquiries are, first, is it a fact of my habitation and name, as stated in the communication; second is it true of all therein contained